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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 18 NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 941

# TOPICS OF THE DAY

## TWO BATTLE-SHIPS, OR FOUR?

THE sharp divergence between the views of Congress and the views of the press on the need of four new battle-ships for our Navy brings out strongly the fact that we have two indexes of public opinion, one official and one unofficial—the voice of Congress and the voice of the press. The President believes the people are with him in his desire for four new ships; the House of Representatives replied by defeating the proposition by a vote of 199 to 83 and providing for only two. Despite this decisive ballot, many newspapers insist that the popular will demands the four new vessels. A poll of the National Newspaper Convention in New York last week by *The Telegram* showed that more than 80 per cent. of the assembled editors favored four battle-ships, and an examination of our own exchanges shows a preponderance of opinion on the same side. In New York *The Mail*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *American* support the President, the Philadelphia *Ledger* and *Press* take the same stand, as do also the Baltimore *American*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Minneapolis *Journal*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Kansas City *Star*, and the Salt Lake *Tribune*. The Pacific Coast papers are unanimous. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, the Portland *Oregonian*, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the San Diego *Union*, and many other papers outspokenly favor the President's program. On the other side are ranged the New York *Evening Post*, the Washington *Star*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Houston *Post*, the Knoxville *Sentinel*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Kansas City *Journal*, and the *Deseret Evening News* (Salt Lake).

It seems likely from the phrasing of the editorials that everybody would favor the four ships if the national Treasury were not in so lean a condition. This time last year the Treasury had a surplus of $50,000,000; now it has a deficit of $40,000,000—a difference of $90,000,000—and the revenues are reported to be falling off at the rate of $2,000,000 a week as compared with last year. These cold facts tend to chill the enthusiasm of some who might otherwise favor spending from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 on four new ships. The papers that oppose the President's program are quoting a striking speech in Congress by Representative Tawney (Rep. Minn.), in which he shows that in naval and military expenditure we rank up with the great war-ridden Powers of Europe, and reckons that nearly 70 per cent. of our revenues go to pay for pensions or preparation for future conflicts. To quote his words:

"A comparison of the amounts expended by the United States this year on account of preparation for war with the amounts expended for the same purpose by England, France, Germany, and Japan, together with a statement of the relative strength of the armies and navies of these countries, is worthy of most careful consideration on the part of every member of this House and should also be considered by the people whose money is thus appropriated and expended for destructive purposes. The total expended by these countries in preparation for war is:

| Country. | Amount. | P.C. of Revenues. |
|---|---|---|
| United States | $204,122,855.57 | 36.5 |
| England | 270,596,757.90 | 38.4 |
| France | 201,439,523.11 | 28.0 |
| Germany | 240,007,724.60 | 41.4 |
| Japan | 97,048,500.00 | .... |

"Statement of the aggregate annual expenditure by the United States, England, Germany, and France on account of past wars, including all objects for which expenditures are made on that account and the percentage of the revenue of each country expended for these purposes in the years 1906 and 1908:

| Country. | Amount. | P.C. of Revenues. |
|---|---|---|
| United States, 1908 | $180,678,204.00 | 31.0 |
| England, 1906 | 29,329,063 92 | 4 1 |
| France, 1906 | 30,501,600.00 | 4 2 |
| Germany, 1906 | 8,725,496.02 | 1.5 |

"Total expended by these countries in preparation for war and on account of past wars:

| Country. | Amount. | P.C. of Revenues. |
|---|---|---|
| United States | $384,801,059.57 | 67.5 |
| England | 299,925,821.82 | 42.5 |
| France | 231,941,123,11 | 32.2 |
| Germany | 248,733,220.62 | 42.9 |

"These figures show that on account of preparation for war the United States, with an army of 52,000 men and a navy of 42,000 men, is expending this year only $66,473,701.18 less than England, with an army of 204,300 men and a navy of 129,000 men.

"That the United States is expending for this purpose only $35,884,869.03 less than Germany, with her army of 600,000 and her navy of 62,000 men.

"That the United States is expending for this purpose in excess of the amount expended by France, with her army of 550,000 men and her navy of 56,285 men, $2,683,332.46.

"A further comparison of the sums expended by these countries on account of preparation for war and on account of past wars shows the startling fact that we are expending more than any other nation in the world for both objects named. We are this year expending $84,975,238.75 more than England, $136,067,838.95 more than Germany, and $152,859,936.46 more than France."

The Brooklyn *Times* thinks the money for the extra two battleships might better be spent in building up our merchant navy; and the Deseret *News* and Houston *Post* would rather see it spent for internal improvements. Says the Houston paper:

"It is a reproach to our statesmanship that the great public

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THE ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET OFF CORONADO

works to which the Government is committed must be neglected while our resources are devoted to the development of a monster navy. If the President's policy is to become the permanent American policy, then internal improvements will have to be abandoned entirely or taxes increased. To neglect the rivers and harbors means commercial and industrial decay in the long run. If the nation is to be strong, it must be strong at the foundation, and its foundations are bound to weaken if industry is permitted to languish.

"The Government shouldn't squander the people's resources in military extravagance, but should set its footsteps in the direction of peace, with arbitration as the means of settling all disputes. A military republic is not apt to last very long, for with the growth of military power Republican ideals soon fade away. For the present, the House has acted wisely in rejecting the President's counsels."

The anxiety of Congress to economize along this particular line does not appeal to the Charleston *News and Courier*, however, which declares that the Congressmen want the money to use in "wasteful expenditure for the benefit of their constituents." Every Congressman is looking for reelection this year, and each dollar

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spent for public buildings, river and harbor improvement, and salaries of appointees in his district will be worth more in the campaign than a dozen spent in some remote navy-yard or steel works.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* hits off this idea by considering the case of the Congressman from Mudville. It says:

"With the country wanting four new battle-ships, and with some of the sources of revenue less prolific than of late, what are we going to do about it? Dare we ask Mudville to give up the government building on which it has had its heart set for a long time, and for which some of its real-estate speculators have even prepared the site?

"It is not only possible but easy to prove that the total annual cost of rent, light, heat, and janitor service of the Post-office the Government rents in Mudville is not equal to the half of a 5-per-cent. annual interest on the amount of money the Government is expected to pay for a public building there. As a business proposition, a public building at Mudville is seen to be ridiculous.

"But such a building at Mudville and at two or three other points in a district are points in a trade through which many Congressmen get to Washington. When they get there, they find that very many of their colleagues have traveled the same road. A pool is formed, the members of which stand as a solid phalanx around a long chain of public buildings from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Who shall dare lay a vandal hand upon it?

"Increasing millions of public money are going every year into the erection of public buildings at places where their construction involves a heavy and continuing loss of money. Such a building is not needed at any place with less than a carrier service of half a dozen men and which is the center of a star-route district. Mudville may have no carrier service, or none worth speaking of, and may serve but one mail-sack a day to a star route. But Mudville is not a seaport, and it bids defiance to all mankind, confident that with the Navy we already have we could whip the world.

"Look at Manila, says Mudville, and look at Santiago. Mudville takes a just pride in these great achievements, for Mudville is never unpatriotic. It is only that Mudville is too cocksure that Americans could never be beaten, even tho they should be caught without guns, ammunition, or rations. Confidence is a splendid thing in a man or a nation when ready, but it is only wisdom to get ready first.

"The people of a hundred Mudvilles might be brought to see this great truth and to applaud Congressmen who vote for the public defense in preference to voting for the waste of public money in putting up costly buildings in places where they are not needed, and where their maintenance must involve a continuing cost to the Government entirely out of proportion with any return the Government receives.

"It might be possible to convince every man in every Mudville, except the few who have land for sale to the Government as a site. It is these the Mudville Congressmen represent in the last analysis.

"Wherefore, anybody who proposes to touch a Mudville building to get the money for building a battle-ship must go up against a wall of Congressional fire around a thousand cities of dreams in which a government building is the towering center of glittering

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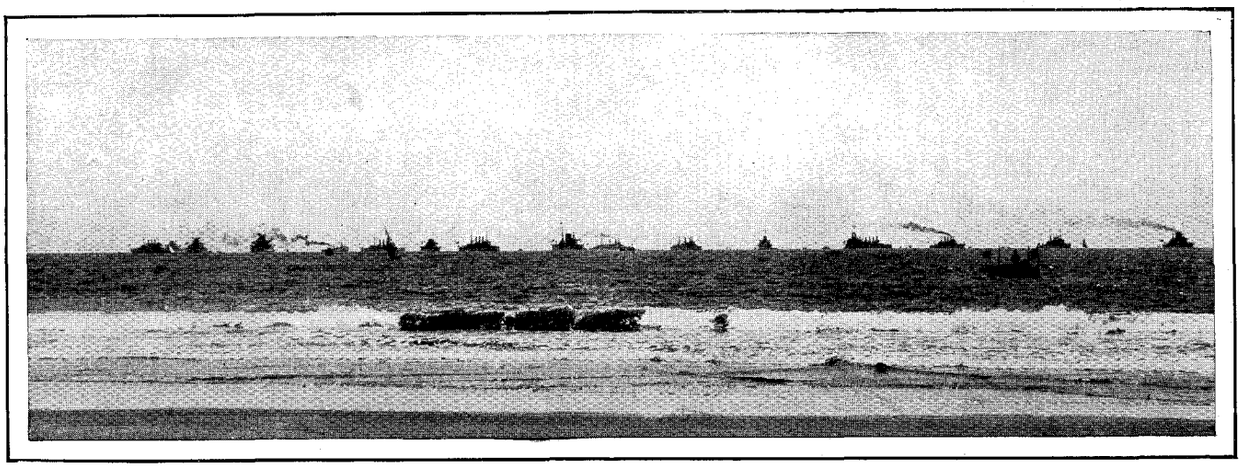

BEACH, SAN DIEGO, ON APRIL 14.

perspectives. And it will be hard to scare anybody in Mudville right now, with sixteen great battle-ships lying abreast in the harbors of our Pacific Coast."

## WHY THE PRESIDENT DECLINES ANOTHER TERM

MANY men who would like to see President Roosevelt returned to the White House for another term think his refusal is based on the similar refusals of Washington and Jefferson, and is therefore largely sentimental and not to be considered insurmountable in these days of intense practicality. This impression is corrected by Mr. James Creelman in a striking article in the May *Pearson's*. Mr. Roosevelt's renunciation, we read, is a calm and well-considered part of the plan of battle in his fight to subordinate the great corporations to the Government. His idea is "deeper than mere sentiment, or tradition, or reverence for Washington," and is "necessary as a matter of practical, present statesmanship." Mr. Roosevelt knew before he began his fight, that he would encounter the "bitter and united opposition of the great 'interests.'" Furthermore:

"The President knew the limitations of his official power. He could not win the fight alone. He must have cooperation. He must have help sufficient to meet the overt and covert forces that Wall Street and its allies would array against him in and out of Congress. That help could come only from the great mass of the American people, and the President understood very well that he must manage to keep the people on his side in the approaching conflict or lose every battle and become a mediocrity, a picturesque but futile episode in the story of America.

"It was plain to be seen that his policies must carry him farther than he had already gone. He must search out, strip bare, and publicly denounce crimes of rich men and corporations in terms that would cause the culprits and their friends to class him with demagogs. It was vital—nothing could be more vital—than that in his work of reform, taken up responsibly as President of the United States, Wall Street should not succeed in confusing and confounding him in the public mind with the reckless public ranters who abused millionaires and private corporations, innocent or guilty, in season and out of season, merely to stir up passion and gather votes.

"Mr. Roosevelt came to the conclusion that, to distinguish himself and his work from demagoguery, he must make it clear to the average citizen that his fight to regulate the power of money in the affairs of the nation, and to execute the laws even against the greatest of the money kings and their combined wealth and cunning, was inspired purely by patriotic motives.

"He must make it evident to the ordinary man in the street, to the farmer, the factory hand, the railroad employee, the clerk, the shopkeeper, that he had no personal interest to serve in his policies and that the struggle between his Administration and its resourceful enemies was a test of strength between the nation and the misused power of its overgrown wealth.

"Thus President Roosevelt decided to wait until the votes were counted and, if he were elected, immediately to make a public renunciation of any possible renomination for the Presidency.

"If he had made that announcement before election day it would undoubtedly have been regarded as a bid for votes.

"By waiting until his election was acknowledged, Mr. Roosevelt intended that his unqualified renunciation should operate as a notice to the corrupt party bosses that their enmity or opposition would in no way affect the future he had chosen for himself and an assurance to the people, in every part of the country and of every shade of opinion, that their hearty support would in no way tend to aggrandize his personal fortunes.

"In other words, Mr. Roosevelt gave his word not to accept another nomination for President in order to assure popular confidence in his disinterestedness and, by taking it out of the power of Wall Street to say that he was building himself up for another term of office, to bring the whole power of public opinion to bear upon Congress and thus secure the legislative support which, as a matter of fact, made it possible for him to secure the railway, pure food, and other reform laws which distinguished his Administration."

Now that the President has the confidence of the people, however, why should he decline to go on and carry out his policies? Mr. Creelman replies:

THE PRICE OF PEACE.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

"For two years great pressure has been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to reconsider his pledge not to stand

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for the Presidency again. But he has steadily refused to entertain any thought of reelection. His one idea is to use all the influence that remains to him to persuade the country to continue the work begun by his Administration and to prevent any backward step.

"The people soon tire of any one man's name or virtues. They grow weary of hearing the same thing said, year after year, by the same person. The Athenians were so impatient of hearing endlessly of Aristides the Just that they revolted against, and exiled that blameless man. Tolstoy says that the ethical truths of the world must be repeated once every generation in a fresh dialect.

"Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that the country wants a new voice and a new touch in the Presidency. He thinks that the people want his great work continued, but that they are growing tired, or will become tired, of his personality.

"That is why Mr. Roosevelt wants to see the big, able, courageous, and genial character of Secretary Taft set to the future guidance and execution of the governmental tasks already begun. He believes that Mr. Taft is strong enough, sure enough, and tactful enough to hold the confidence of the people and prevent Wall Street from reversing the wheels of progress; that he can neither be fooled, bought, nor browbeaten."

## WHAT THE LABOR-UNIONS DEMAND OF CONGRESS

"WE have no hesitation in cautioning the leaders of parties that their actions are being watched by labor as never before," said *The Labor World* of Duluth some weeks ago; and on every side there are signs that organized labor is preparing to test its power in the political field. "To be as specific as possible," as *The Labor World* went on to say, "the political organizations, from the national ones down to those in counties and cities and townships, had better consult labor in making up their tickets and not attempt in this year of our Lord to elect any man to office with whose record labor is not satisfied." Since the publication of "Labor's Protest to Congress" (in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 28) the most notable development has been the meetings held on Easter Sunday in every large city of the United States to register the demand of the labor-unions for specific legislation by Congress during its present session. Altho the same resolutions were adopted by all the meetings, interest centers in the New York gathering, which was addrest by Samuel Gompers. The resolutions demand an employers' liability law (which has since been enacted); an amendment of the Sherman Antitrust Law to safeguard labor-unions from its operation; a law limiting the power of injunction; and an eight-hour day for all employees engaged on Government work. These demands are emphasized by the following sentence: "We hereby declare our determination to hold each and every Representative and Senator strictly accountable upon his record upon these measures during the present session of the present Congress." While waiting for the arrival of Mr. Gompers, William Coakley, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the New York meeting, further explained the position of organized labor. The Supreme Court, he said—as reported by *The Times*—had taken away from the trade-unions their greatest weapon, the right of boycott and blacklist, and "we want an uprising, a peaceful uprising, to gain our rights." But he added: "We will make no allegiance to a political party, but only to the men who will see to it that the rights we demand be given to us"—a method of procedure which appeals to the Chicago *Socialist* as "farcical." To quote that paper:

"It is as tho in the midst of the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress had met and decided to give their aid and sympathy to those generals in the British Army who would make the fairest promises to the Revolutionists.

"The very fact that a man is running for office on the Democratic or Republican ticket is sufficient proof that he is an 'enemy of labor.' There have never been any party lines on the evils of which labor complains. Republicans and Democrats have been perfectly impartial in the use of the injunction, the police, and the militia, or in the enactment of laws injurious to the workers.

"Just how farcical is the attempt to find friends in the camp of the enemy is seen in the fact that one of those who posed as the 'friend of labor' yesterday was Senator Dick, of Ohio, the author of the infamous 'Dick Law,' which was put through in secret and for the purpose of creating a compulsory military service.

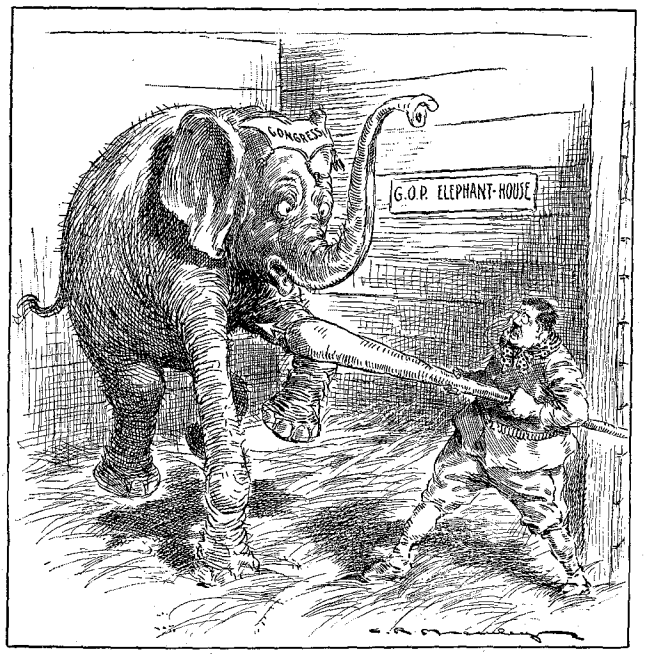
"Labor is not in need of 'friends' on the political field. It is no homeless weakling requiring a wet-nurse selected from among the members of a ruling class.

"WHAT LABOR WANTS IS REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN FROM ITS OWN MEMBERS WHO WILL FIGHT ITS BATTLES BECAUSE THEY BELONG IN THE WORKING CLASS."

Altho other issues are grouped with it in the resolutions adopted, no secret is made of the fact that the crux of the matter lies in the Antitrust Law. "We are met here," said Mr. Gompers, "to take

I earnestly recommend four battle ships
Battle Ships is Power
He who Fights and Runs Away Will have Indemnities to Pay
A Ship in Time Saves Trouble
SENATE
HOUSE

GETTING EVEN WITH TEACHER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.




UNRULY.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

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MR. BRYAN AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

When photographed, Mr. Bryan's family had just disembarked from the Atlantic liner *Minnehaha*, from London to New York. In the left of the picture is his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt. Miss Grace Bryan, in white, holds her niece, Ruth Leavitt, while Bryan Leavitt is in the arms of his grandfather. Mrs. Bryan is hidden behind her husband.

counsel on the peculiar situation confronting us through the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the Sherman Antitrust Law"—a decision by which the provisions of that law were applied to a Connecticut trade-union which was maintaining a boycott in restraint of interstate trade. The speaker explained that, while he did not believe the Supreme Court to be prompted by "any sordid or dishonest purpose," it was nevertheless composed of "those who have been successful lawyers or jurists, whose rearing, surroundings, and environments are not in accord with the spirit of the times." Moreover, he said, it is an error to suppose that the same kind of legislation can be applied to capital and to labor. On this point the New York *Sun* quotes him as follows: "You can legislate regarding capital, the product of labor, as distinct from the man who owns it, but you can't legislate on labor without affecting the laborer himself." This view leads the Philadelphia *Record* to remark:

"Capital and labor are convenient abstract terms. But commonly they are used as the equivalents of very concrete actualities, namely, capitalists and laborers. Capitalists are not necessarily plutocrats; they are the possessors of capital, and capital may be anything from the simplest tool to a vast sum of money or a workshop or a railroad. Capital and labor as abstractions have no rights at all, but capitalists and laborers are alike 'living, breathing creatures' and have rights which the courts will protect, and the courts have rarely afforded the slightest excuse for the charge of favoritism. Mr. Gompers admits that capital is the product of labor, and as such it is an individual possession. He would undoubtedly assent to the proposition that the labor that produced it had a right to possess it and had a right to exchange it for something else, in which case it would belong to the persons who obtained it by exchange, and those persons are living, breathing creatures entitled to the equal protection of the laws. Capital is as necessary to production as labor is, and the possessor of one, as well as the man who exerts the other, contributes to further production, which is divided between the capitalists and the laborers who produced it. The man who has made a machine or built a factory is no more of an outlaw than the man who tends the machine in the factory. We are all living, breathing creatures, dwelling under the equal protection of the law."

In an earlier published statement Mr. Gompers asserts that "Labor is going to be the judge of what is best for it in labor legislation." This leads the New York *Commercial* to retort:

"Labor can no more be the 'best judge' in this matter than capital can. The railroad companies, for instance, have to take 'what is coming to them' every time in the way of legislation—and often it is dead against their own 'best judgment' and their sense of justice. Still, they don't demand of Congress to pass measures to protect their 'liberties'—and for the very good reason that their liberties are not special but general, like everybody else's; and labor has no special 'liberties' of its own requiring protection."

This is really the doctrine of "help yourself," remarks the New York *Times*, which adds:

"It is charged, and with some reason, that capital for many years acted on that principle. It drew its own laws, or guided the pen that did draw them, notably the tariff laws, and it fattened prodigiously. Then came along the foes, or, if you please, the restrainers, of capital, successfully enforcing their judgment of what the laws ought to be. We are still in the confusion of that conflict."

What the labor-union leaders demand, says *The Journal of Commerce*, is "the most destructive and subversive kind of class legislation." To particularize:

"What labor-unions, under a malign leadership, have been claiming in this country in recent years is the 'right' to prevent men from working in their chosen trades without belonging to unions, the right to say who shall and who shall not be trained to these trades, the right to say how much work they shall do and what wages they shall receive, the right to prevent employers from hiring workmen who do not belong to unions. These are among the 'rights' which they claim, and it is for the 'protection' of such rights that they demand freedom of conspiracy against non-union workmen and the employers of non-union labor, impunity to injure them in person, property, and liberty of action, and power to ruin their employment and their business without having the law invoked for their protection."

The Chicago *Post* doubts the wisdom of an organized protest

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which must inevitably have accentuated the bitterness of class warfare in American affairs. All the measures labor demands, remarks *The Post*, have been already suggested, in practically the same form, to a Republican Congress by a Republican President. Says the New York *Evening Mail*, which surveys the situation in a non-partizan spirit:

"These demands, tho put upon the same plane, are of different merit. Congress has already passed an employers' liability act; but to be effective this must, and should be, supplemented by State legislation. Relief from the Antitrust Law should be granted, and will be given, but doubtless as an incident to a general recasting of that omnibus and injurious statute, and not as a special exemption granted to a class. No modification of the injunctive power may be permitted that robs it of its efficacy as an emergency means of protecting property during a strike, and preventing the prejudicing of an industrial controversy by violence. If organized labor is set upon getting the law and the courts to recognize the boycott, it will have to flock by itself on that matter; we do not believe that even the Socialists would indorse such a proposition. . . . . .

"Mr. Gompers calls the legal status of trade-unionism 'labor's crisis.' It is important, but it seems to us that labor's real crisis is identical with that of every other element in the community. As the State Labor Department reports, 32.7 per cent. of the membership of the New York unions was idle at the close of 1907. Set beside that fact the showing of 305,000 freight-cars idle at the beginning of this month, and you have the situation that most poignantly concerns labor and capital. To work for the full return of prosperity is the duty of the moment."

The New York *Daily People*, an organ of the Socialist Labor party, rejoices that the unions have been driven into politics. Thus:

"Despite much incoherent talk indulged in by Gompers and his fellows at the labor-protest meetings held on the 19th throughout the country, much good will come out of them. Capitalist development has forced the A. F. of L. to recognize the political aspect of the labor movement. The Socialist Labor party principle is being triumphantly vindicated: 'No politics in the union!' is being banged in the house of its own fathers. That's progress. The next step will be the recognition of the fact that the ballot alone is like shooting with blank cartridges, and that labor must be equipped with the requisite organization of POWER wherewith to enforce its ASPIRATIONS as proclaimed by the ballot."

## THE ARBITRATION TREATIES

WHILE the press admit that no radical advance toward international peace is embodied in the new arbitration treaties with Great Britain and Spain, as ratified by the Senate last week, these treaties are welcomed nevertheless as "practical agreements to systematize that which has hitherto been unsystematic." They are practically identical, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, with treaties heretofore ratified with France, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland, Norway, and Portugal. The first article of each of the new treaties—which are binding for only five years—reads as follows:

"Differences which may arise of a legal nature relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th of July, 1899, provided nevertheless that they do not affect the vital interests, independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third parties."

A minor difference between the two treaties, however, is attracting some attention. The British treaty reserves the right, in "any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire, to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion." This is the first time, says a Washington correspondent, that such a reservation has been made in a purely diplomatic treaty, as distinguished from a commercial agreement. Of this "most significant change" the New York *Evening Post* says in part:

"This is a concession to colonial pride and self-interest which should go far toward avoiding such heartburnings as were aroused in Canada by the outcome of the Alaskan-boundary dispute, or more recently in Newfoundland over the fisheries question. That a Liberal Government, the party of 'Little Englanders,' should make so wise and important a contribution to the fortunes of the Empire by reducing the possibilities of strife between the mother country and her colonies, must disturb Conservative complacency in England."

Inasmuch as nearly all the differences between Great Britain and the United States are issues between the United States and Canada or Newfoundland, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, this clause is of peculiar interest. Of the general terms of the treaties the New York *Tribune* says:

"Their terms may be disappointing to those who have indulged visions of unconditional, instantaneous, and universal arbitration, and they should be reassuring to those who have feared the usurpation by some alien tribunal of the essential functions of our own national sovereignty. The majority of temperate thinkers between those extremes will probably regard them as marking an earnest and judicious attempt to systematize and facilitate the arbitration of a certain class of international disputes, which should be commended to sympathetic support, but which frankly recognizes those limitations of arbitral procedure which the truest friends of international peace have not failed to perceive."

## DEPARTMENT-STORE CONTROL OF THE PRESS

"WE who know can tell you that the editorial and news policies of nearly all the great journals in this city are dictated entirely by their respective business offices," said District-Attorney Jerome, in an address before the St. George Society of New York City, on Thursday of last week, and he went on to explain specifically what this apparently innocent statement means. It means, according to Mr. Jerome, that purely financial considerations decree whether certain facts shall be suppressed entirely or given sensational prominence. "Why, if you want to learn the real policy of any of these papers," Mr. Jerome is reported to have said, "let me direct you to the manager's office of any or all of three or four big department stores in this city who are the heaviest advertisers." "If I want a paper controlled, where do I go?" And in answer to his own question he named some of the large department stores of the city. It is interesting to note that in their reports of the District-Attorney's speech the papers significantly omit to specify the stores which he mentioned. "It is there," he went on to say, "that newspaper policy is molded; it is that influence which leads the editors to falsify the news, color editorials, suppress items, or 'play up' sensational incidents." As an instance of the latter policy, where no advertising was jeopardized, Mr. Jerome recalled the case of a prominent New York banker who killed himself some months ago after the failure of his business. After his death a newspaper of this city devoted a page to the alleged scandals of his private life. "Did the story of his personal wrongdoings thus blazoned before the world," asked Mr. Jerome, "make it more possible for us to work out our own institutions?" On the other hand, he continued, when a prominent man of this city was shot dead in one of the big department stores, not a paper, in chronicling the event, mentioned where the shooting took place. Again, when one of the largest advertisers of Philadelphia was charged with a crime and committed suicide here, not one Philadelphia paper reported it. However, as Mr. Jerome remarked, "a great and enterprising newspaper in New York, owned by a great and enterprising citizen, sent a special edition to Philadelphia, with the fearful story blazing forth to wreck that home."

Editorially, the New York papers do not devote much space to

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Mr. Jerome's charges. *The Times*, which characterizes them as "a bit hysterical," as well as "inaccurate," has this to say on one point:

"Naturally, the advertiser with an argument why this, that, or the other matter of no public importance should be suppresst, is heard, like anybody else, and occasionally his request is granted; but for one instance when he exercises this 'control,' people who are not advertisers do it a dozen times—and it's nothing to be ashamed of, either."

*The Evening Post*, however, welcomes this "frank protest" against the domination of the newspaper by the counting-room, and at the same time sets Mr. Jerome right on some points of fact. To quote:

"We have repeatedly pointed out this danger—the greatest now menacing the liberty and independence of the press. Too much stress can not be laid upon it, and every frank and honest critic, like Mr. Jerome or the eloquent Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who also dwelt upon this point at Wednesday's banquet of publishers and editors, ought to be welcomed by the fraternity at large. It is a great pity, therefore, when a courageous faultfinder like Mr. Jerome fails wholly to discriminate between newspapers and makes gross blunders as to his facts. For instance, Mr. Jerome asserted that when a 'prominent man' was murdered in a department store not a single newspaper in the city dared give the name of that store. Had he taken the trouble to look for himself, he would have found that not only did *The Evening Post* record the event as having happened at Macy's, but *The Evening World* and *The Evening Sun* as well. *The Mail*, *Globe*, *Telegram*, and *The Evening Journal* did not mention it. *The Evening World* even put the name of the store in its head-lines, and the majority of the morning newspapers gave every fact, *The Tribune* being one of those that fell from grace. Obviously, Mr. Jerome, of whom as a public prosecutor the community has a right to expect exact statements, did injustice to half of the press of the city. His assertion that book-reviews are controlled by the publishers' advertising was another gross exaggeration."

## A GOOD WORD FOR OUR RAILROADS

A PREVAILING impression of the kind of partnership which exists between the railroads and the people of the United States is graphically indicated by the accompanying cartoon from *Puck*. *The Wall Street Journal*, however, in a recent editorial, lays emphasis upon some other facts in the railroad situation that are perhaps not less significant. In spite of unwisdom in the attitude of certain managements toward publicity, in spite of the past disposition to sacrifice the public interest to private profit, our railroads, says *The Journal*, "have not really given a bad account of themselves." They are doing, it adds, their full share of the world's transportation work. And altho, as a whole, they represent a capitalization—according to estimates of the Interstate Commerce Commission—of eighteen billion dollars, they are not, as compared with foreign railroads, overcapitalized. To quote further:

"To begin with, for every mile that the rest of the world has put down, we have put another mile down and at a considerably less cost as exprest in capitalization. For instance, the average capitalization of the 220,183 miles of railroad in foreign countries is $108,000 a mile. In the United States the average for 222,340 miles is a little more than $58,000 a mile, taking the totals of Slason Thompson as a basis of comparison.

"With only half of the capitalization, therefore, we operate a little larger mileage than the rest of the world, and the figures show that, even at considerably lower rates, we get larger traffic earnings than all the foreign railroads combined. Moreover, our passengers travel on the average journey more than twice as far, and the average length of haul of freight is twice that of foreign roads.

"As the sober second thought of the American people comes back to its own, it should become clearer that, compared with the rest of the world, the American railroads can not be fairly said to be excessively capitalized, especially after so heavy a shrinkage of values as now applies to this class of American property. Rather, as these figures indicate, they may well be regarded as undercapitalized. . . . As this feeling gains in strength, and the comparison of our railroads with those of foreign countries is pushed to the front, the foreign investor should come to realize that, however much we may criticize our own properties, they still compare well with what the rest of the world is doing, and will be all the more valuable in the long run for having been subject to criticism."

From "Puck," copyrighted 1908. By permission.

THE PARTNERS.

The people remembered that they were at least silent partners in the railroad business by reason of the franchises they had granted and the investments they had made in the railroad properties themselves.—*Attorney-General Hadley on the railroad as a common carrier.* —Keppler in *Puck.*

## PRESIDENT ELIOT AND THE FOOTBALL FETISH

IT is a significant commentary upon the times, says the Boston *Transcript*, that the observations of the president of Harvard College on athletics should occupy a larger share of public attention than any other topic discust in his annual report. Reiterating his protest against the exaggeration of athletic sports in schools and colleges, Dr. Eliot, as of old, directs the main batteries of his criticism against football, the college sport which, while most popular with spectators and newspapers, is "the least useful of all the games, because a smaller proportional number of students are fit for that sport than for any other." He emphasizes the greater value of "the moderate, generally available, and long available sports," and urges that "every intelligent youth ought to cultivate sports that he knows will serve him until he is old, rather than those he can not keep up after he leaves college."

Those who defend football and similar violent games on the ground that they are important factors in equipping a student's character for the more serious, if less spectacular, struggles of his

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postgraduate life will read with misgivings Dr. Eliot's very definite assertion that "neither the bodily nor the mental qualities which characterize football-players are particularly serviceable to young men who have their way to make in the intellectual callings." To quote further on this point:

"Football toughness is not the kind of toughness which is most profitable in after-life. The weight and insensitiveness needed in the football line are not the bodily qualities which best serve the man who must make his living by quick, accurate, and inventive thinking.

"To get accustomed to make one's greatest exertions in the presence of shouting thousands and of the newspaper extra is bad preparation for the struggles of professional men, who must generally do their best work quite alone or in the presence of a few critical observers.

"Even for modern warfare the violent competitive sports afford no appropriate preparation, inasmuch as in real warfare the combatants seldom see each other."

The strong tendency of the highly competitive, violent games, as their critic points out, is "to reduce the proportion of boys and young men who play them and to impede the universal development of wholesome sports accessible to all." To check this tendency he proposes to limit the number of Harvard's intercollegiate athletic contests to "two in each sport during any one session." "It is to be feared that the always-to-be-venerated head of Harvard University rides the hobby of his ideas on athletics a little too hard," remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, which adds that golf appears to be about the only game "which meets all the requirements of Dr. Eliot's idea of a sport suitable for the young because it will be suitable for them when they are older." *The World*—which adds rowing and tennis to the list of eligibles—admits the strength of the case against football, and thinks it "well to have the delusion dispelled that the rush-line is the nursery of greatness." But it adds:

"Football, of course, has ethical uses which forbid its complete abolishment by colleges. Like prize-fights between the crews of battle-ships, it settles beyond debate questions of supremacy which can be settled in no other way. The eleven is a college pretorian guard which must be maintained to uphold alma mater against any charge of mollycoddling. This necessity President Eliot appears to recognize in favoring two intercollegiate contests every season in each branch of sport."

## DISPOSING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

PROPHETS of the press have long been trying to guess what channels of activity will absorb President Roosevelt's personal energy after his term expires; but as the Portland *Oregonian* remarks, the problem appears to "stump" them, none of the usual activities of our ex-Presidents seeming exactly congruous in the present case. Mr. Roosevelt is not rich enough, says *The Oregonian*, to follow Washington's example and retire to a princely estate, there to enjoy leisure with dignity. "Much less," it adds, "can one imagine Mr. Roosevelt going into the poultry business like the estimable Mr. Hayes." It is generally admitted that a seat in the Senate would not be altogether comfortable for one who as President has clashed so continually with that body. Yet as the paper already quoted points out, Mr. Roosevelt is inseparably associated in the public mind with the idea of activity, and "we are all determined that he shall have something to do which shall keep his tremendous energy fully employed and which is at the same time grandiose enough to save his Presidential respectability and our pride."

A Chicago paper prints, with plausible detail, a picturesque story to the effect that he will accept the presidency of a great national university to be founded in Washington by Andrew Carnegie with an initial endowment of $25,000,000. More authoritative, apparently, and not at all in conflict with the above rumor, is the report that Mr. Roosevelt will devote a year or more to foreign travel immediately after the expiration of his term. He himself is quoted—altho the quotation is not confirmed—as pointing out that this course would make impossible the charge that he was dictating the policy of his successor in office. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* notes a suggestive parallel in the case of President Grant, who at the end of his second term in 1877 made a tour of the world, and on his return lent himself to a movement in his own behalf for a third nomination for the Presidency, the Administration of President Hayes having intervened.

The Pittsburg *Gazette Times*, referring to the report that during his foreign travel Mr. Roosevelt will indulge his fondness for hunting big game, predicts that, however good the sport provided for him abroad, he "will have fits of lonesomeness for the trail of his old friend the octopus."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE open season for umpires is on.—*San Francisco Call.*

"WHAT has passed in Congress this year?" asks the Springfield *Republican.* Time!—*The Florida Times-Union.*

IT is impossible to imagine anything worse than Haiti without imagining two Haitis.—*Washington Herald.*

IT is alleged that the North Pole is moving. Maybe it is looking for Walter Wellman.—*Florida Times-Union.*

IF Minnesota is infested with smallpox, as the Canadian authorities declare, Bryan might have Johnson quarantined.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BERNARD SHAW is being asked whether he is willing to stand for Parliament. He is; and Parliament, we hope, will reciprocate.—*New York Mail.*

AMBASSADOR TOWER says it takes "money for diplomacy." Wives of stingy husbands testify that the reverse is true.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE college professor who is to study lost races should not have left so soon. It will be some time before the Presidential returns are in.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SAN FRANCISCO Japanese have settled their claims for $450. Thus does a great international crisis slide into the street-car accident class.—*New York American.*

"GET the whitewash brush ready," advises a Southern contemporary. Is this a spring house-cleaning tip, or a hint to prepare for the political campaign?—*Washington Post.*

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has prohibited the use of profanity by employees while on duty. We trust Mr. Gompers will not take umbrage at this.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"FOUR years ago to-day, who gave the name of Alton B. Parker serious consideration?" asks the New York *Mail.* Our guess is Alton B. Parker.—*Washington Post.*

MRS. EDDY'S declaration in favor of a large navy is explained by one editor on the theory that her followers are at sea.

A SOCIALIST exclaims that titled heads cost Europe more than they are worth. And America, too.—*San Francisco Call.*

BEFORE going to war with Venezuela the United States should have some sort of guaranty that Venezuela will not be left on Uncle Sam's hands to have and to hold.—*Washington Post.*

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes an editorial of sixty-three words on "The British Sense of Humor." This is absolute proof that it is possible to get something out of nothing.—*Baltimore American.*

KAISER WILHELM wants his letters concerning Dr. Hill regarded as not sent. President Roosevelt's messages, without any request on his part, receive about the same attention.—*New York American.*

A BOSTON man who walked along Tremont Street wearing a hat three feet high, ornamented with ribbons and feathers, was promptly arrested. In Boston, it seems, some attention is being paid to women's rights.—*Washington Post.*

FIRST one naval expert tells the Senate Committee that the armor belt is not needed above the water-line and then another one says it isn't needed below. Why not save compromise by not having any belt at all?—*Chicago Post.*

A DELAWARE man will have to pay a fine of $100 and spend three months in jail for selling his vote, altho he didn't get the money after voting as directed. Business still seems to be in an unsettled condition in that State.—*Washington Post.*

IT is proposed to license those who feel that they must carry dynamite. Then whenever a man sees any one trying to blow up his house he can go to the door and demand that the busy one desist unless he can show a license.—*Chicago News.*

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN

HOT-HEADED Jingoism and radical fanaticism were equally abhorred by the Liberal Prime Minister of England who, according to the English press, has passed away with the regrets of all parties. Mr. Asquith, his successor, is reported to have said in Parliament that there was not a single man in the House that did not regret the absence of "C. B.," as he was almost fondly nicknamed. Those who did not agree with him in politics liked him for his personal character, his geniality and humor. He was not a great orator like Gladstone, or a great statesman like Beaconsfield, we are told. He was not a warlike Imperialist like Palmerston, to whom he has been compared. He hated war, and was counted as a friend even by the Nationalists of Ireland, and was distinctly an agent of conciliation at a very trying transition period in English political life. Such is the tenor of English press comment. Of his qualities as a statesman the London *Times* speaks as follows:

"As a statesman, Sir Henry has shown the saving gifts of common sense and directness of utterance, and an unselfish devotion to his high conception of duty which have gained him a distinguished place in the roll of servants of the Crown and of this nation. As a man, his happy family life, so lately and so sadly brought to a close, his accessibility, his generous gifts of friendship and companionship, and his simple and most winning humor have endeared him to many even beyond the wide circle of his personal acquaintance. Even those who have generally been at variance with his sentiments have always found him a courteous and a generous opponent."

SIR HENRY'S LAST PHOTOGRAPH.

He gave steadiness to the Government of England during an almost delirious period of excitement, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*. To quote:

"Without a leader of this type the country would probably have wasted several years over the process of coming to its senses after the delirious period of Jingo ascendancy. In Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman it found ready a statesman who had never budged from the position of sane patriotism to which it was itself seeking its way back. The sobered nation placed itself eagerly under the care of a guide so splendidly free from the weaknesses for which it was suffering, and so little concerned to recommend himself to its favor by the kind of adulation which had coaxed it even further than its own desire along the unlucky track."

The Conservative London *Standard*, however, while admiring the "personal qualities" of the late Premier, thinks that "under his leadership the party was drifting to ruin"; but "his good humor, his happy way with men," declares the equally Conservative *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, "his—shall we say?—almost parental diplomacy, have prevented extremists of all sorts from coming to blows, and have kept some sort of good-fellowship reigning in a Cabinet which might easily have come to blows." English politics were "in the melting-pot" when he came to power, asserts *The Daily News* (London), and his services "will class him in history, not only among the statesmen who have attained to the office of Prime Minister, but among the Prime Ministers who have earned our enduring gratitude."

A glowing tribute is paid to him by the Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London) from which we quote the following:

"In the past ten years he has passed through ordeals as fierce as ever fell to the lot of a fighting politician, and has met great and sudden changes of fortune with the same equal mind. The qualities which he has shown in this period are qualities which the English people prize in their statesmen, and it has been made abundantly clear to us all in the last few weeks that he has won his place in the hearts of his countrymen. . . . There should on all hands be generous acknowledgment of his great services to his country."

## WOMAN'S FITNESS FOR WAR

WOMEN could be soldiers just as well as men and so merit the suffrage as really as their brothers, lovers, or husbands, maintains Lady Agnes Grove in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). The argument against votes for women, the great plea that has been hurled at the heads of the "Suffragettes" is that "war is the *ultima ratio*," and because this "last argument" can never be practically applied by woman, she must ever remain man's political subordinate. This plea has been made over and over again, adds Lady Grove. To quote her words:

"It has been and is used again and again by statesmen and lawyers, such as Lord James and Mr. Asquith; it was paraded yet again in a leading article in *The Times* as lately as February 29 last, and supported by correspondents to the same newspaper as 'not only the strongest but the one unanswerable argument,' and it has been solemnly advanced as the one conclusive argument by a leading weekly journal, whose standing in the intellectual world is generally acknowledged."

But it is all nonsense, says this somewhat bellicose, or at least pertinacious, advocate of the "Suffragettes." The following is her statement:

"Let us examine this dogmatic assertion that 'war is the *ultima ratio*.' It is accompanied by the glib assumption, which is apparently regarded as an indisputable axiom, that 'nature has deprived women of the right to use that argument against men'! It is the one thing nature has not done. Civilization has, I hope, accomplished this for us, but nature most distinctly has nothing whatever to do with it. Surely the writer has forgotten that there was a time when human beings were in a more 'natural' state than they can be said to be in now, when the male's only form of courtship was a struggle with the lady who had engaged his affections and that the female always successfully resisted a suitor when she had bestowed her preference on a favored rival. The confusion between what is unnatural and what is unusual, against which John Stuart Mill warned controversialists on this subject, is again apparent. 'In the feudal ages,' says Mill, 'war and politics were not thought unnatural to women because not unusual.' How, even now, would 'nature' prevent women at this moment from facing an enemy, from donning a uniform, from marching to the battle-ground?"

She supposes that if a sex war took place in England, certainly an uncivil rather than a civil war, women would show the men how to shoot straight. Thus we read:

"Let us imagine all the available inhabitants of Great Britain drawn up in battle array opposite each other: men on one side and women on the other. Given to women a few generations of training such as soldiers have had in discipline and gunnery and all the

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paraphernalia of war, given the same means of acquiring arms, given the generalship of a Joan of Arc, given the numerical preponderance of able-bodied women (a fact that I never shirk, seeing that 'nature' provides the world with a still greater preponderance of male infants), given all these circumstances, I am not at all sure that 'nature' would guarantee all the men invulnerability from the female bullets. It is true that in sporting parlance the betting would be perhaps 2 to 1 *on* the 'favorite,' which, in virtue of its greater familiarity with the battle-field, would probably be the male army. But certainly nature would have nothing to do with preventing such a contingency in the unlikely event of women making up their minds to provoke the arbitration of war to decide their claims."

## A HINDU VIEW OF OUR CIVILIZATION

FRANCE is carrying civilization into Morocco at the point of the bayonet, Germany is putting to death thousands of black men in Africa with a view to the "pacification" and Christianization of that continent, and now England's method of civilizing India is put in the same class by Mr. Ameer Ali, a brilliant Hindu who writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). After remarking that "the most important problem of modern times is the future relation of East and West," Mr. Ameer Ali launches out into a fierce arraignment of Western civilization in its most recent development. Thus, in regard to imperialism, he exclaims:

"A few years ago 'Spread-eagleism' was used for mere purposes of ridicule; christened 'Imperialism' it has acquired a holy meaning—it sanctifies crusades against the liberty of weaker States. Not only has the Empire of Great Britain an imperial policy which has enabled it to appropriate vast territories in every part of the globe, but the mighty republics of the United States of America and of France have similar policies of an equally decided character. One would have thought that 'Imperialism' was inconsistent with 'Republicanism,' but here come into play some of those anomalies which make modern civilization, with its mixture of humbug and hypocrisy, such an interesting study."

He soon concentrates all his vituperation on the English in India with their so-called "Western civilization." While the Spaniard conquered the New World in the name of religion, England goes to India with a new catchword. Thus we read:

"To-day other shibboleths have taken the place of older ones; religion has made room for what is called 'Western civilization.' 'The white man's burden' has elbowed out the Gospel, while trade has become more important than 'evangelization.' Altho the missionary, in his efforts to avoid martyrdom, has always at his back ironclads and big guns, the Bible is not forced upon unwilling people with the same fierce proselytizing zeal as a few centuries ago; it is now trade which they are compelled to admit whether they will or not. They are no more converted, they are 'civilized.' Civilization is brought to their doors with beat of drums and clangor of arms, in the shape of trousers and top-hats, drink, disease, infant murder, and prostitution. There was something definite and ennobling in the conception of religion; and tho the adoption of a new faith did not usually bring the converted equality of rights with the converting missionary, soldier, or priest, it promised at least some compensation in the next world.

"The new creed does not hold out any such prospect. They drink and they die, and there is an end of it. But the fat lands remain to reward the labors of the civilized man. In the intensity of conviction in his 'mission,' the follower of the new creed rivals those of the old. The champion of Jehovah restricted salvation to birth in Israel; the champion of 'Western civilization' confines it to a special color. With him it is a primary article of faith that, whatever may be the case in heaven, the kingdom of the earth is for the white skin. And the products of the ghetto and the slum are equally vehement, equally clamorous in the assertion of special claims to civilization, with the privileges which it carries."

England treats her provincials worse than Rome, a pagan country, ever treated even the aliens she had conquered. To quote further:

"We are thus face to face with a peculiar situation which in the struggle for 'grab'—that delightfully simple yet expressive Americanism—we have neither the time nor the wish to study; the incongruity does not strike us as anything out of the common. The pagan Empire of Rome extended to all its subjects the rights of citizenship, and the 'provincial' was as much entitled to the full enjoyment of those privileges as the Roman-born. The Christian Empire of Great Britain can not secure considerate treatment for its 'provincials' in its own colonies. South Africa presents at this moment an extraordinary spectacle of what a mixture of high altruistic pretensions and rank selfishness can produce in the name of civilization. . . . The galley and the scourge have disappeared; the taskmaster still flourishes, and modern ingenuity has armed him with new instruments of punishment. The names are changed, but the substance remains. That this is no exaggeration any fair-minded student of the subject in the Kongo, in parts of South and East Africa, will not hesitate to admit."

WILLIAM II.—"What excellent Germans those Moroccans make!"
—*Cri de Paris.*

À LA MOROCCO.
"But, officer, I merely did it to pacify the gentleman."
—*Rire* (Paris).

FRENCH SATIRE ON THE "PACIFICATION" OF MOROCCO.

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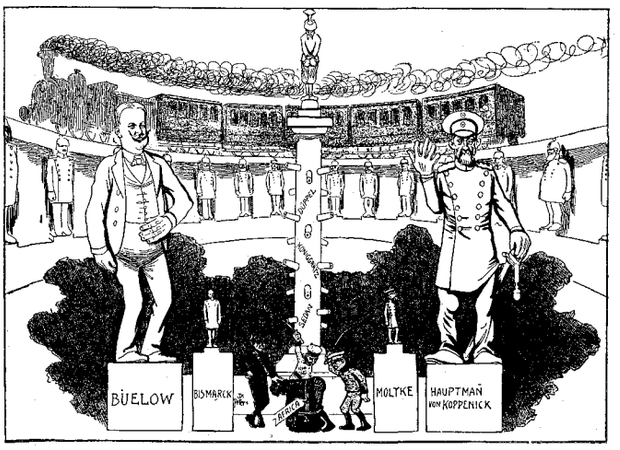
## CHILD-SUICIDE IN GERMANY

THE frequency of suicide among the school-children of Berlin is beginning to attract notice in the German press. Inquiries are being made as to whether the teachers or the parents are to blame. How can a child, says the Berlin *Preussische Zeitung*, be driven to despair? The writer mentions a recent case of a pupil




MODERN GERMANY.
Her great men and great conquests.
—*Floh* (Vienna).

who was struck on the head by one of the teachers in the Berlin Realgymnasium and soon afterward took his own life. Yet the *Preussische Zeitung* does not lay the whole blame on the teacher, but remarks:

"The natural tendency of public opinion, as the first impression of such a startling tragedy in which a boy is driven to despair of the world and of himself, is to accuse the school, or some specific teacher, as responsible for the crime. But, after all, teachers are but human and suffer from human infirmities, and while they might easily defend themselves, they can in most cases easily be harshly dealt with in the excitement of the moment. It ought to be understood that the scholars very frequently make a special effort to torment the teacher and to increase as much as possible the troubles of his essentially difficult lot. It may be safely said that no teacher sets out to treat with injustice and systematically to cow the pupils whose best interests he has at heart."

After this vindication of the general run of German public-school teachers, the writer proceeds to discuss the character of the German home as a factor in the happiness of children, and observes:

"When we are shocked at such terrible signs of the times as this suicide of school-children, coming in a time of history when there reigns in our cities such an imperturbable calm, we are tempted to ask whether the home of this child has kept pace with the school. What material does the home furnish for furthering the training which the child is receiving from his instructor? If a man goes profoundly into these questions he will certainly arrive at most deplorable results."

The writer thinks that the children in German homes are neglected sometimes by drunken, oftener by merely thoughtless and selfish parents, and the neglect of religion is also a real hindrance to the happiness of children. While Christianity in Germany occupies a much more favored position than it does in France, it is too often merely nominal and perfunctory as practised in many so-called Christian homes in Berlin; yet nowadays it is essential for character-buildng. Thus he writes:

"We will here merely allude to the palpable calamity that alcoholic parentage is to a child, a calamity which not only brings unrest into the household, but also is likely to corrupt and destroy affection and good morals in children who have probably inherited a type of degeneration. The spectacle of this form of depravity is likely to nullify all the good influences which are received from education. The decay of the religious spirit in many households of Germany professedly Christian is often an obstacle to the child's advance toward moral earnestness and keen sense of duty."

This is aggravated by the German parents' fondness for their pleasure and their want of sympathy with their offspring. In this connection we read:

"How seldom is it that the fever of business life, and the eager pursuit of pleasure on the part of the parents, give them time to concern themselves with the amusement of their children, to do something to lighten their little cares as a reward for their dutiful obedience, which would quicken and lift up their hearts and send them back with cheerfulness to their studies. The affections of children quickly become estranged from those parents who have no time to think and care for them. Quiet and shy natures become unkind and embittered, frivolous and pert natures become reckless and self-willed, going their own way without guidance or care for the consequences. If when the parents do notice their children they do so with threats and rebukes, it is no wonder if pain roused in the young heart crushes out the love of life and drives it to the brink of despair."

The evil consequences of parental neglect are increased by the influence of the reading-matter which is permitted to fall into the hands of German children. As this writer says:

"Nor must we forget that the wholly improper literature which comes under the perusal of neglected German children has upon them the most unwholesome effect. Moral corruption is thus generated in natures inclined to depravity, while the minds of the better disposed are apt to become unsettled and imprudent. These characteristics produce pupils who are a real cross to the teacher."

The spirit of impatience, of unrest, of dissatisfaction, which prevails at present in Germany, has affected even children, says Prof. Alfried Biese, a director of a Berlin school, in his "Pedagogics and Poetry." To quote his words:

"There is perhaps no word which so briefly and so exactly expresses the chief feature of our time as unrest. It is reflected in our current social history. It describes the devil by which our present civilization is possest. It is the Pandora box of all our troubles, which exhibits itself in nervosity, in mental irritability, in the craze for pleasure, in a sense of dissatisfaction, in blasé pessimism and materialism."

The Professor proceeds to quote the German proverb, "What the parents sing the children whistle," and speaking of child-sui-

THE COOK OF THE REICHSTAG.
BUELOW.—"Here's a dish that will please the master."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

cide he concludes by saying that it is equally the duty of German parents and German teachers to aim at rousing up in children "a stronger will and a sturdier character."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## HOPE FOR MACEDONIA

MACEDONIA, known as the "cock-pit of the Turk," is a country where Christians fight and kill each other and the Turk eggs them on, watches them, and smiles. Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, remarked in a recent dispatch, after speaking of "outrages committed by Turkish troops and officials," that "the strife between the different nationalities and the outrages committed by armed bands have made life and

ENGLAND'S WHITE BOOK ON MACEDONIA.
Turkey will lose no time in trying to blacken it.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

property in Macedonia more insecure than ever, and have been accompanied by revolting crimes." This state of affairs is encouraged by Hilmi Pasha, the representative of the Sultan in Macedonia, of whom the London *Daily News* says:

"Hilmi Pasha we know. A clever man, an astute diplomatist, an arch-bureaucrat, he has presided now for five years over the comedy of reform. He came with a record as a safe Palace man. He it was who drove the Arabs of the Yemen into revolt by his centralizing policy. In Macedonia he has been the faithful tool of Hamidian policy. He it is who has done the work of inflaming the feud of Greeks and Bulgarians. He it is who has reduced the European officers to nullities. Again and again, even the Austrian and Russian agents have complained of the veiled obstruction which the whole work of reform encountered. Hilmi Pasha was the instrument of that obstruction."

At this present moment the English Foreign Minister and the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Isvolsky, are entering upon negotiations which may result in such reforms as will bring to Macedonia peace and fiscal solvency, for the Macedonian budget has an annual deficit of $1,500,000, and the people are crusht with taxation. Yet nothing can be done without consent of the Powers, and Austria, for one, has just formulated a scheme for railroad connection with Salonica. Sir Edward Grey suggests the appointment of a governor who shall be independent of the Porte, the levying of a gendarmerie to keep the peace, and a diminution of the Turkish forces, who do more harm than good, for the tranquillity and comfort of Christian Macedonians and other inhabitants of the country. The main point of Sir Edward's scheme, however, is that the taxes shall be held up and local expenses paid before the tribute to Constantinople or the military expenses are met. The London *Saturday Review* says:

"Every one who knows the situation knows well that the second point most strongly urged by Sir Edward Grey in his reply to the Russian proposals is also urgent, the mischievous retention in Macedonia of a military force vastly in excess of the needs of the province. This may seem paradoxical when the anarchy and disorder prevailing are considered, but the truth is that energetic action on the part of the troops is hardly ever allowed. They impoverish the country, for they live on it while they do nothing to check the mutual massacre of Greeks and Slavs."

The organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), speaks in a fair and kindly tone of the British Minister's proposal, but doubts its exact practicality. "We meet here," remarks this organ, "a new and very moderate British scheme, which may facilitate negotiations between the Powers." It is admitted by this paper that the proposal to diminish the number of Turkish troops "is administrative and not political." To quote the words of this article:

"The English Minister's object is to set in order the Macedonian budget as a necessary condition of carrying on reforms. These reforms are to have the first mortgage on the Macedonian revenues, and Turkish tribute and military expenses only a second mortgage."

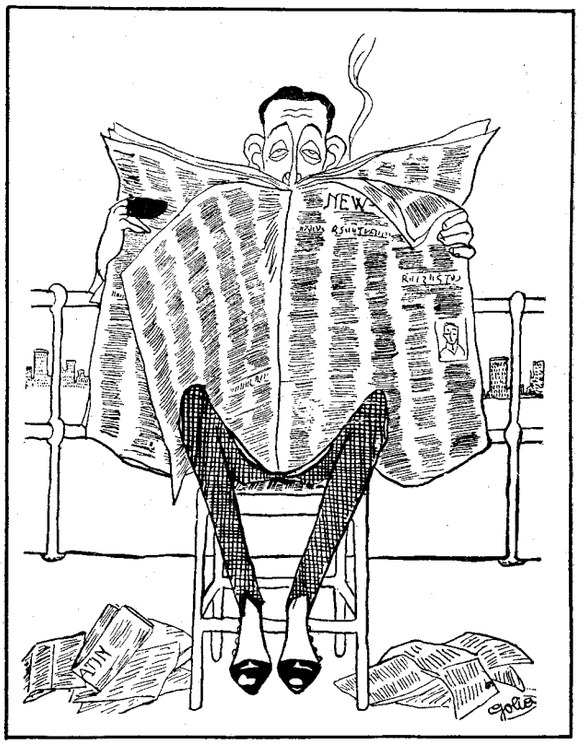
Yet the *Fremdenblatt* somewhat falteringly concludes:

"The Porte, it is true, promised to make good the Macedonian deficit. But the Porte may claim that this promise was made on condition that order had been previously established in the country, and until this is accomplished a sufficient number of troops must be on hand to keep peace and guarantee the completion of reforms. How the Porte can accept a new arrangement of the budget at variance with this view is not told us in the British note."

The Vienna *Zeit*, which expresses widely held views, and in this case probably speaks with authority, declares that England and Russia may just as well be allowed a free hand in the matter and adds:

"For us Austrians there is not much prospect of advantage or peculiar satisfaction in this new turn in Macedonian affairs. But we have learned in course of time to be very modest, and ought to feel grateful if the present negotiations conclude with the avoidance of international friction and the maintenance of peace.

The same semi-indifference to the action of England and Russia is shown by the leading French paper, the *Temps* (Paris), which remarks that recently "the question of Macedonia was discust by a listless chamber" and that "Parliament, if it does not actually ignore Macedonia, takes absolutely no interest in it." "We should therefore avoid putting ourselves forward uselessly in the matter, and above all should run no risk of breaking the accord of the Powers. upon which we count in many ways for support in pursuing our own ends."




DUKE OF ABRUZZI—"My American venture appears to make more noise in the world than the Russo-Japanese war, the Morocco question, and the Peace Conference put together."—*Rire* (Paris).

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# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## PHOTOGRAPHY IN YELLOW JOURNALISM

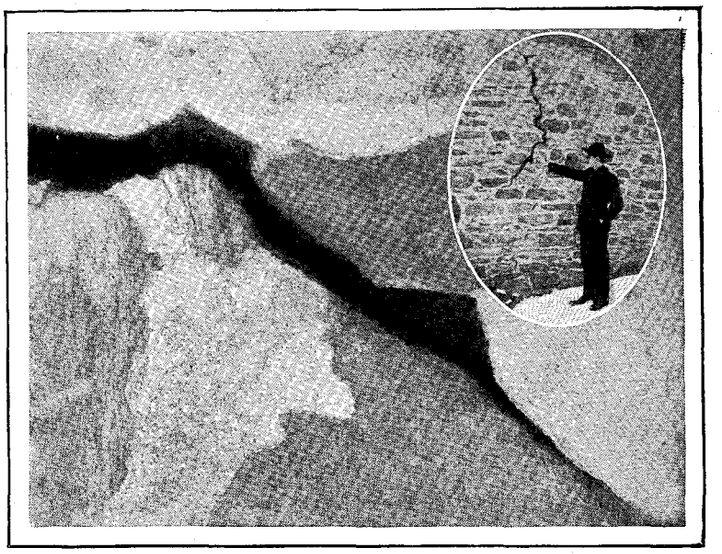
THAT a photograph does not always tell the truth has been many times pointed out. It is particularly subject to faults of exaggeration because, if nothing is introduced into the picture to show its scale, a small object may readily be made to look large by placing it in the near foreground. How this fact may be used by newspaper photographers to convey a wrong impression is told by Claude Albaret in *La Nature* (Paris, March 28). Says this writer:

"In case of a riot the zealous reporter adds a zero to the number of the wounded. . . . When there is a panic in the foreign money-market, he feels humiliated if the figures, as they come over the cable, speak only of ten millions or so. He adds another zero, and considers that he has done only his duty.

"The Americans, who are connoisseurs of 'bluff,' have invented the term 'yellow journalism' for this kind of thing, which flourishes more among them than in our effete Europe. Now as photography has successfully invaded the daily press, the virtuosi of the sensitive plate have felt it incumbent on them not to be left behind. . . . The photographic reporter must find a way to make his lens record the exaggerations required by the new school. We shall presently see that the method has been discovered. . . . . .

"The first attempt—and it was a masterpiece!—took place last winter. One morning in January, the 500,000 readers of a great New York daily read on the first page an accusation against the Street-cleaning Department of the city government. It was charged that . . . snow was allowed to accumulate in huge piles. . . . The article was accompanied by a photograph . . . showing a great mountain of snow—tons of it, apparently. Next day, there was another violent attack, accompanied by a picture of a mountain of paving-stones 'almost as high as the house' in a street under repair. . . . People who went to the spot to observe it, however, saw no 'mountain,' only a pile of blocks such as are always seen in a street where a pavement is being relaid—perhaps as high as the top of the hydrants. And the public concluded that the municipality, seized with tardy remorse or moved by the journalistic campaign, had hastily removed the mountain, whose published photograph remained as an imperishable record for future generations.

"The city fathers determined to fight the devil with fire. At their request one of the best photographic firms in New York took pictures of the famous snow mountain and of that composed of paving-stones. . . . A rival journal then published side by side

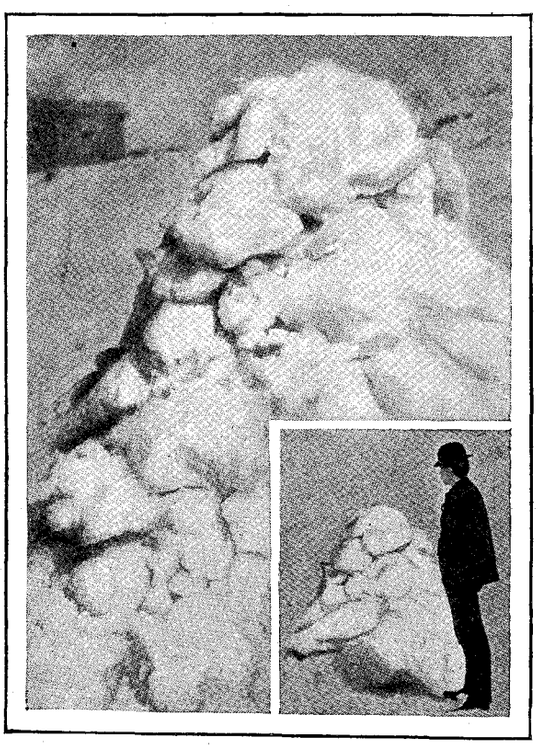


A GROTTO, AND THE CRACK FROM WHICH ITS PICTURE WAS MADE.

the real and the false photographs, and the solution of the enigma was apparent; the yellow photographic reporter had enormously exaggerated the objects in his foreground, in comparison with the distant perspective.

"This lesson, however, passed unheeded. Several days later an account appeared in the same paper of some Adirondack tourists who had been lost in a cave. With it was a photograph of the entrance to the cavern. This photograph was also investigated, with the result that the original was discovered to be a crack about three-fourths of an inch wide, in a wall not far from the photographer's house!

"Beware of American photographers!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SNOW MOUNTAIN AS THE REPORTER SAW IT; AND THE REALITY.

## GREAT POWER IN LIGHT MOTORS

THE earliest marine engines weighed about 1,000 pounds per horse-power; the latest motors for dirigible balloons weigh only about 3 pounds per horse-power. This enormous reduction in weight, which has been such a feature of modern motors, as seen in the automobile and still more in aeronautics, has had interesting effects on all of their applications. This is cited by a writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, April) as an important example of the manner in which the development of one department of engineering is dependent upon another. He says:

"The early steam-engines operated at low pressures and with slow speeds, and hence the size and weight were very great for the power developed. The engines of the *Powhatan*, one of the early steamships of the United States Navy, weighed 508 tons, including all the machinery, and as they developed only 1,172 horse-power, the weight was nearly 1,000 pounds per horse-power. As pressures and speeds increased, the weight per horse-power was reduced, and in some of the higher-powered torpedo-boats it has been reduced to nearly 50 pounds per horse-power.

"When Daimler undertook to improve the internal-combustion engine so that it could be employed to propel motor vehicles, he realized that the essential thing was to increase the rotative speed,

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since by this means the power could be increased without material increase in weight. He therefore abandoned the flame ignition, then used at the Deutz Works in the Otto engine, and used the hot tube, afterward substituting for this the electric spark, which had been used in the early Lenoir engines. The result was the modern automobile, since it was only the motor of light weight which was lacking.

"The further development of the combustion motor, as regards weight, has been the result of persistent effort directed toward the perfection of details, including the use of materials of the highest grade and the closest attention to the disposition of material in the lines of the stresses, with the elimination of all unnecessary weight. This has resulted in the production of motors which bring the solution of the problem of mechanical flight within measurable approach.

"The electric motor, with primary battery, used by Renard in his important experiments with dirigible balloons, weighed something more than 40 pounds per horse-power, and hence the power which he could carry in that manner was very limited. The earlier engines used by M. Santos-Dumont in his experiments with dirigibles were only about one-fourth of this weight, and in response to the demand for still lighter machines, the weight of gasoline motors has been brought down to 2 kilograms, and even to 1.5 kilograms, or a little more than 3 pounds per horse-power.

"This last result has been attained by M. Esnault-Pelterie, who has worked upon the idea that, by the use of a number of cylinders so arranged as to render the turning effect upon the shaft as uniform as possible, the shocks which the members of the machine have to resist may be minimized, and the cross-section and weight correspondingly diminished. A seven-cylinder motor of this type, developing 35 actual horse-power, weighs 52 kilograms, ready for operation, including carbureter, and with the propeller and its shaft completing the propelling machinery of a flying-machine, the total weight is but 60 kilograms, or 1.72 kilograms per horse-power, or 3.78 pounds.

"With such machines available, the problem of the aeroplane becomes materially simplified, and it is not impossible that the use of sustaining screws may become practicable."

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WHAT MAKES THE HEART BEAT?—To what direct cause is due the rhythmic contraction of the heart? Is it controlled by its nervous elements, as are most other bodily movements? Or is it dependent on contraction of the muscles, not actuated by the nerves? Each of these theories has its advocates, we are told by a writer in the Charlotte *Medical Journal* (Charlotte, N. C., March). Both theories regard the heart-beat as automatic, and not controlled in any way by the central nervous system; they differ only in assigning the control, one to the nerve-elements and the other to the muscle-elements, of the heart itself. Says the writer:

"These are the so-called neurogenic and myogenic theories, implying that the origin of the impulse lies in the nervous and muscular elements respectively. The writer thinks that the complete myogenic [muscular] theory has the more weighty evidence in its favor and should be accepted until stronger arguments are brought against it. It is not incompatible with any of the known phenomena of the heart-beat, while it affords the best explanation of many of them. It is certain that the muscle fibers possess the powers of contractility, excitability, conductivity, and tonicity, and it is probable that these are exercised during the normal beat of the heart without the intervention of the nervous tissue. It is also certain that all the muscle fibers are not capable of building up a stimulus for themselves, but there is evidence to show that certain fibers of peculiar structure possess this property. While certain facts seem to find their readiest explanation in the neurogenic theory, especially the response of the quiescent heart to the stimulation of the accelerator nerve, there are others pointing as strongly to the hypothesis that the heart-beat is purely muscular. This conception does not preclude the possibility of the beat being influenced by outside nervous impulses. This would give a sufficient explanation of the large nerve supply of the heart. Attributing the rhythmic power of contraction to the muscle is, of course, only a very partial explanation of the cardiac beat, the cause of which lies deeper in physico-chemical changes in the cells."

## POISONS USED IN FARMING

AGRICULTURE is essentially a selective process; the farmer desires to raise only one kind of plant, out of all those that might grow on a given piece of land, and to eliminate all others. This must be done, in the case of those that spring up spontaneously, by removing or killing them. The former process was once the only one, but methods of killing by poisonous chemicals are gaining ground. These were first introduced in cases where there was no other way of getting rid of the objectionable growths—for instance, where they were microscopic fungi like the "mildew" of grapes—but now poisons are beginning to be used to get rid of large weeds. The difficulty is in selecting a poison that will kill the weeds, and not the crop. This has been done in some instances; and in others Henri Rousset, writing in *La Nature* (Paris, March 28) suggests that we should try to breed varieties of food plants specially resistant to such weed-poisons as we desire to employ. Says Mr. Rousset:

"Farming is becoming more and more a scientific industry: new factors of all kinds have been changing it profoundly. These fall under three heads: (1) modifications of method, an intelligent succession of crops, with the use of proper fertilizers, enabling the soil to yield three or four times as much as formerly; (2) modifications of means, expensive and difficult operations being made simpler every year by the use of machinery; and (3) profound modification of the living plant, . . . cultivated species having almost lost resemblance to the wild ancestral stock. We have now hundreds of varieties of wheat, and it is not known precisely from what plant they are derived; the modern forage beet weighs a hundred times more than the common beet of the Mediterranean coast. Thus, to increase and develop qualities fitted to particular climates or uses, a large number of different means must be intelligently and persistently employed. We wish to collect here some facts relative to the use of poisonous chemical products to improve certain plants by destroying their parasites."

Experimentation along this line, we are told, has been made largely with the lower organisms, because of their plasticity and rapid growth. It has been found, for instance, that the growth of a microscopic plant, the aspergillus, is completely stopt by placing it in a silver vessel; and yet chemical analysis is powerless to reveal the trace of dissolved metal that must have produced the effect. Similar phenomena are observed with seeds which often refuse to germinate when planted in a copper vessel. The use of salts of copper, lime, and iron to kill "mildew" and "black-rot" on grape-vines is a result of this discovery. In medicine many poisons are used as antiseptics because they are fatal to the microscopic vegetable germs of disease. Poisons are used also to kill the higher vegetable organisms in certain cases. We read:

"In tropical regions, the care of railway lines, which has been made difficult by the exuberant vegetation, has been recently made easier by the use of arsenic. Mr. John A. Harman reports that the authorities of the railway from Guayaquil to Quito, after conclusive experiments, have decided to sprinkle its right-of-way with equal volumes of aqueous solutions of nitrate of soda (17 per cent.) and arsenious acid (20 per cent.). The chemicals may be pulverized together or mixt at the moment of use. A specially made car waters a space 10 meters [33 feet] wide at a speed of 5 kilometers [3 miles] an hour. . . . The operation must be repeated every three to six months. It is less costly than cutting and much more effective, the first application killing the vegetation and the succeeding ones preventing it from springing up again.

"We frequently use in agriculture solutions of copper sulfate [blue vitriol] (5 per cent.) or still better of iron sulfate [copperas] (15 per cent.) to destroy weeds in grain-fields. A single sprinkling kills them even when they are more numerous than the cultivated plant itself, and the latter does not suffer from the treatment. It is easily seen how economical, simple, and elegant such a method is, in contrast with plowing or weeding, even if they were mechanically possible, which is not always the case. This is an example of the use of 'relative toxicity' with the higher plant organisms. We are approaching here to the selective action of fluorids on different varieties of yeast [in brewing]. Altho hitherto applied only

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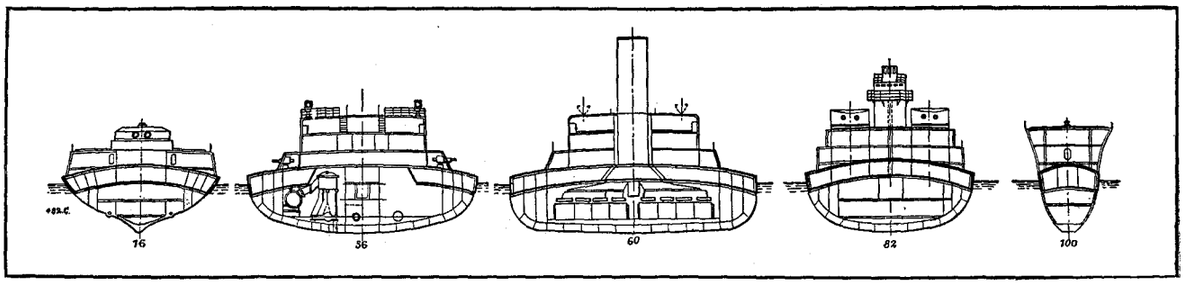


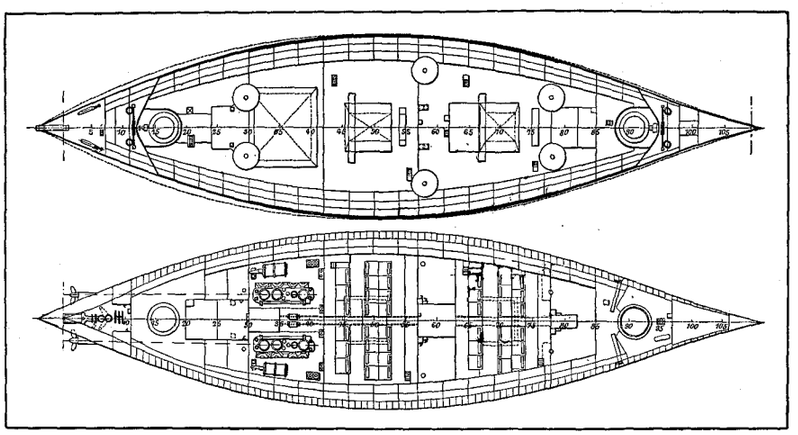

CROSS-SECTIONS OF THE SHIP THAT WILL NOT TURN TURTLE.

to these lower organisms, the method is of more general value. It is logical and in the natural order of things. . . . I believe that it would now be the proper thing to seek the solution of the similar problem [with higher forms of plant life] which, tho evidently much more complex and difficult, offers the same possibilities of success.

"May we not be able, by a new application of the same idea, to accustom, for example, an industrial species of beet to certain poisons that will destroy all the weeds likely to injure it? The experiment would be an interesting one to try."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SHIPS THAT WILL NOT UPSET OR SINK

BELIEVING that the chief danger to a modern battle-ship in action is that of "turning turtle" after partially filling from a great hole torn in her side or bottom by a torpedo, Gen. E. E. Goulaeff proposed in 1896 to build much broader war-ships with several wide "corridor" compartments around the sides—practically consisting of three or more concentric hulls—a sort of "nest" of ships. In a recent paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects in London, and printed in *Engineering* (London, April 10) General Goulaeff gives details of his plans, and answers various objections. In the discussion that followed much interest was expressed in the somewhat novel scheme and there was a general desire to see experimental vessels built on the proposed plans. Said the General:



THE CONCENTRIC HULLS.

"It is only since the terrible loss of H.M.S. *Victoria* by capsizing (a disaster repeated in several cases during the late Russo-Japanese naval war) that it has at last been recognized that, as soon as a ship of the present ordinary form, proportions, and system of construction receives a blow either by ram, torpedo, shot, or collision, perforating the under-water part of the hull and causing more or less serious injuries, the vessel immediately heels dangerously over and loses her stability. Indeed, owing to the fact that such under-water openings seldom occur exactly in the middle of her length, but mostly at some distance forward or aft, the vessel nearly always rapidly acquires, at the same time, a considerable longitudinal trim, and gets deprest either by the bow or stern, immersing part of her upper structures; that at once jeopardizes her longitudinal stability also, since the useful portion of the area of the load water-line is seriously and very quickly diminished by the inrush of water. By these means the vessel gradually and very rapidly loses whatever stability she might have had originally, and finally upsets or capsizes so rapidly that there are cases recorded in which the actual time of capsizing amounted to less than two minutes. The helpless condition to which many modern war-ships of various nationalities might be reduced has been actually proved by calculation and model experiments both in Russia and America; while, in the recent war with Japan, some ironclads of the *Borodino* class were seen floating after the battle of Tsushima bottom upward, looking like the backs of some huge species of fish. . . . . .

"Until the present time the most powerful weapon against which we have specially to protect our ships is the torpedo, fired either from torpedo craft or, still worse, from the invisible submarine boats. Moreover, these torpedoes are being continually improved in speed, dirigibility, and weight of bursting charges, and these latter are also being rapidly improved as regards their destructive effect per unit of weight. The external net-defenses, so much thought of formerly, can not, since the *Belleisle* trials, be considered effectively to answer their purpose any longer, as they were partly burnt and melted by shell fire during these trials. They possess, besides, many disadvantages, as they are cumbersome, difficult, and slow to put in place, and they lessen the speed of the vessel when moving. Being entirely in sight of the enemy, they are liable to be soon destroyed by the fire of comparatively light guns. In the proposed system of construction, comprizing, as will be seen from the description, some modification of the form and proportions of vessels, I have endeavored, on the contrary, to protect the ship against this weapon by the internal system of construction of the hull.

"I have attained this purpose by making vessels much broader than they have been or are at present, leaving their length the same, or making them even somewhat longer. . . . This form and system of construction provides treble broad longitudinal cellular side corridors, which are rendered possible by the increased breadth of the vessel, and are intended to reduce to a minimum the quantity of water that may enter the ship through injuries or openings made in her under-water skin. . . . The increase of breadth is made at the expense of the draft of water, so much so that the ratio amounts to about 4:5, instead of 2 to 3, as in vessels of ordinary form and proportions. . . . In the wide treble side there are safety longitudinal corridors, surrounding nearly the whole length of the vessel, and I propose to have, as far as practicable, no water-tight or other kind of doors, but only the smallest possible, permanently closed boiler manholes, for the purpose of giving access to the cellular compartments from the top. . . . The introduction of the double bottom and double sides, in the early sixties, was due to the remarkable genius of the late Sir Edward Reed, and this innovation was undoubtedly of the greatest importance at that time, when the torpedo had scarcely come into general use. Nowadays, when the conditions of naval warfare have changed so much, and when the injuries that can be produced by a single torpedo are so terrible, some more efficient means must be found to

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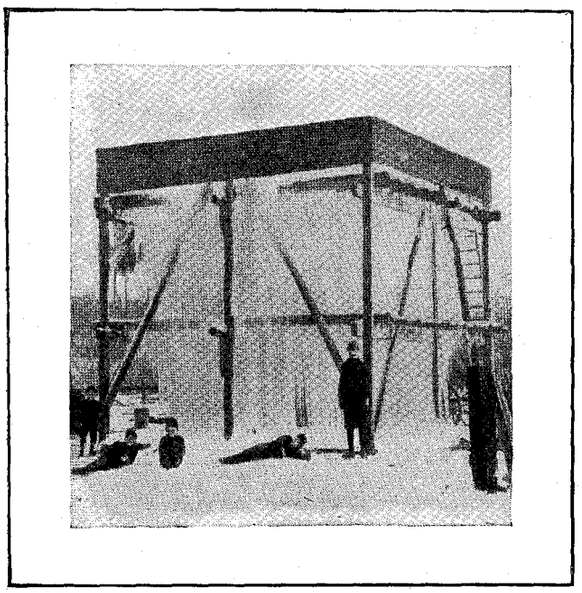
protect ships from this most powerful weapon. The radius of action of the modern torpedo, inside a vessel, counting from the outer skin inward, being about 18 feet, I propose to make the width of the cellular side corridors about 18 feet—that is, 6 feet for each corridor. Thanks to this, all the internal vital parts of the ship, especially those liable to explosion, such as steam-boilers, magazines, shot and shell-rooms, and torpedo-storerooms, etc., are removed from the outer skin for a distance of about 18 feet inward on each side toward the center of the vessel, thus very efficiently securing their greater safety from any outside explosion, or any other mode of attack. In larger ships I would suggest having this distance increased to about 20 feet."

The old objection that a vessel of such great beam would be slow is met by the citation of recent experiments indicating that at high speeds the horse-power necessary to drive such a boat is really less than for one of the ordinary type, owing to the lessened draft. This smaller draft is in itself an advantage, and to aim at it is a much more sensible step, the writer thinks, than to spend



THE ICICLE FACTORY.

millions in dredging our rivers and harbors. The broad-beam vessel would be, as already stated, practically unsinkable and uncapsizable, and would of course have greatly increased internal capacity. Tho stable, she would roll somewhat more in a heavy sea; but her rolling would be regular and not jerky. A serious objection would be the lack of dock accommodation, but General Goulaeff asserts that he has had offers to build an armorclad of his type, together with a floating dock large enough to hold her, for the cost of a vessel of the same tonnage of the accepted type.

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MANUFACTURING ICICLES—The above photograph, reproduced from *Nature* (London, April 2) shows a method in use in South Germany for producing ice from pure water in winter. The photograph was taken last January in Balingen (Württemberg). Says the paper just named:

"The illustration shows a large wooden framework in two stories, 6 meters [20 feet] square and 6 meters high. Each story is covered with a floor of eighteen parallel beams, in the center of which a tube, encased in wood, rises beyond the upper floor. This tube is connected with the water-main, and the water issues through a rotating disk, which sends a moving spray on the beams. As the water drops from the beams icicles are formed, which reach the middle floor and finally the ground. The volume of water is regulated according to the temperature of the air, which may vary between − 3° C. and − 18° C. [27° F. and 0° F.]. During low temperature 20 cubic meters of ice may be formed in one night. As the ice retains the shape of isolated columns, it is easily broken up and removed. The ice is then stored for use in summer."

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## ANATOMY OF THE STARS

THE present state of geologic science, according to Professor Suess, the eminent Austrian geologist, resembles that of anatomy when the human body was studied by itself, without comparing its structure with that of other living creatures. In like manner we have been studying the geologic structure of our planet without comparing it carefully with that of other heavenly bodies. Comparative geology is likely to prove quite as fruitful as comparative anatomy or physiology. Professor Suess has recently contributed a suggestive paper on peculiarities in the structure of some of the heavenly bodies to the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, in which he uses a nomenclature made up, in quite an original way, from combinations of chemical symbols. Thus he recognizes three main types of rocks, those containing silicon (Si) and magnesium (Mg), which he calls "sima" or "simic rocks," those characterized by nickel and iron (Ni, Fe), which he names "nife" or "nific rocks," and those of silicon and aluminum (Si, Al) which he calls "sal" or "salic rocks." For "simic rocks" containing chromium and iron he uses the term "crofesima." We quote from a notice of Professor Suess's paper in *Nature* (London, March 26). Says this paper:

"For the purpose of comparative study it is essential that the earth should be regarded as a whole, and when this is done it becomes fairly obvious that acid rocks and their derivatives, which form so large a portion of the visible surface, are far less important as constituents of the globe than might at first sight be supposed. We see but little of those heavy substances to which the earth owes its high density, and which appear to be more closely associated with the basic than with the acid rocks. . . . . .

"The most important occurrences of platinum are in the crofesimic rocks, which also contain almost always traces of nickel. These rocks are of deep-seated origin, and it is a significant fact that they frequently occur as intrusions along planes of movement in the younger mountain chains, such as the Alps."

In 1901 Professor Suess directed attention to the fact that the metals associated with the basic rocks are not only distinct from those which often accompany the acid rocks of the earth's surface, but that they agree closely with those which stand revealed as prominent in the solar spectrum and in that of certain bright stars. Sir Norman Lockyer, after special research, stated his agreement with this view, and in his present paper Professor Suess points out that if the composition of the earth be considered quantitatively it would, if subjected to the necessary physical conditions, probably yield a sun in which the basic group of metals would spectroscopically dominate over the acid group. To quote further:

"In considering the distribution of metals of the basic, or, as he now expresses himself, of the simic group, the author directs attention to the local predominance in terrestrial occurrences of certain metals, *e.g.*, titanium, over nickel and *vice versa*. Similarly, if [the star] Gamma Cygni be compared with Alpha Cygni, titanium, strontium, and scandium, will be seen to be more important, and iron, chromium, and magnesium less important in the former than in the latter.

"The special importance of titanium in sun-spots is compared with the predominance of this metal (ilmenite) over nickel in the contents of the diamond-pipes of South Africa, which are regarded as the most striking terrestrial examples of gaseous eruptions.

"In the concluding part of the paper the author briefly reviews the theories as to the origin of meteorites, and favors the view that they, together with the planetoids, represent the fragments of an anonymous planet which formerly occupied a position between Mars and Jupiter. 'The center of this planet,' he says, 'consisted of nife like that of Agram or Elbogen. Toward the exterior the proportion of magnesium increased, and a transition from nife to sima took place, as is probably the case with the earth, altho the supposition can not be verified by observation. A salic outer crust was absent unless it be represented by the perfectly molten tektites.'"

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## SOMETHING ABOUT VARNISH

SIXTY years ago, when there were few shops, says George Preston Brown, writing in *The Bookkeeper* (Detroit, April), the varnish manufacturer traveled from town to town with horse and wagon, a big copper kettle and a supply of gum. The customer was relied upon to furnish oil and turpentine. A fire was kindled on the premises, the copper kettle set up over it, and the "cooking" done in the open air. Few had use for varnish in those days except the carriage-makers, and they were satisfied because there was no better product to be had this side of England. Things are done differently and on a larger scale to-day. In the first place, the writer tells us, modern varnish is not an unvarying commonplace article. There are many kinds, and altho their effects may not be distinguishable at first, time and wear will reveal the difference. He writes:

"You may see your face reflected in the beautiful oak paneling of your library to-day, but not next year, and possibly not next week. After all, a shining, or reflecting, surface is not the real test of a varnish. The finest house and furniture varnishing, compared with piano work, is dull. The gloss is rubbed off. The rubbing is carried to the extent of smoothness, but not to the extent of high polish. . . . . .

"The principal ingredient of varnish is a gum allied to the resin which exudes from pine-trees. It is known specifically as copal and differs from the common resins in having become fossilized. It is not scraped from trees, but is dug out of the ground. It was formed in trees and the earth received it because there was once no use for it by man. In the course of nature's evolutions many thousands of years ago it crystallized, or fossilized, and is now found in solid masses at varying depths below the surface of the earth. The substance varies in color from a creamy white to a deep brown and is often as clear as a crystal, but brittle and rather easily crusht. . . . . .

"The best copal comes from New Zealand, and it is this product that is used principally by the Murphy Works. It is shipped to them direct from Auckland in 200-pound cases. After sorting as to color and size it is melted. This is done in copper kettles which hold about 150 gallons and over a coke fire. It requires 700 to 800 degrees of heat to reduce the mass to a liquid or viscid state, and at the proper stage linseed oil is added. This mixture is 'cooked' for a considerable time at a temperature of 500° to 600°. As with the breadmaker, this lasts until the cook says 'enough.' Perhaps one of the secrets of the manufacture lies here.

"After the 'cooking' the mixture is pumped through pipes to mixing-tanks and turpentine is added. The purpose of this ingredient is that of thinning and drying; the oil fills the pores of the material to which the varnish is applied and protects it against the deteriorating effects of air and water. The next receptacle is the receiving-tank, in which the varnish is cured very much as wine is. The ripe product is finally pumped to the storage-tanks, where it remains until sold. As wine improves with age, so does varnish, except that there is a limit in time for certain kinds. At a certain stage it begins to lose its quality, and wise is the manufacturer who knows when it is at its best."

The original use of varnish, Mr. Brown goes on to say, was to create a bright and shining surface. Shakespeare evidently thought it had no other use when he said:

> "Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,
> And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy."

A more practical purpose nowadays, however, is that of preservation. It is applied to wood to prevent decay and to metals to save them from oxidation. Says Mr. Brown:

"Open your eyes on any product of manufacture, anywhere and at any time, and the first thing they are likely to see will be varnish. It is on your farm-wagon and your piano, on the books you read and the iron pipes which carry waste from your house to the sewer. Fruit-cans are dipt in it and maps are varnished to keep them clean. The most common use is on wood, where the beautifying and preservative qualities are combined. The use of natural woods for furniture and decorative purposes is made possible by varnish. The exquisite graining of oak and maple, which no art of man can reproduce, would soon disappear through decay if varnish did not shut out the always consuming oxygen.

"Furthermore, one kind of wood requires a quality of varnish which another does not, just as that for iron and wood differ. This is why there must be so many varieties of this beautifier and preserver. It also explains why the varnish manufacturer who produces a good article must have an intimate knowledge of woods and metals."

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## HOW TO USE THE TOOTH-BRUSH

THAT most people do not keep their teeth sufficiently clean is the opinion of *The Dental Review*, as exprest in an article abstracted by *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, April). This, the writer says, is because modern prepared food does not require much chewing, and the teeth and gums, lacking this functional use, need something to take its place, in order to maintain a normal condition in the mouth. He goes on:

"If the surfaces of the teeth were constantly wiped clean by the friction of food in mastication, and the gums stimulated to normal function by usage, there would be less dental caries, and fewer diseases of the pericemental membrane and gums. But lacking this, there arises the necessity for supplying this friction by the tooth-brush. Of the utility of this process there can be no doubt, provided, always, that the brush is used judiciously; but, unfortunately, like many another worthy thing, it is frequently abused. Much injury is often done the gum tissue by too vigorous cross brushing—the bristles forcing the thin gum away from the teeth, and leaving the surface exposed at the junction of the enamel and cementum.

"The gums and teeth will stand a great deal of friction, and be benefited by it if it is exerted in the right way, and it should be the duty of the dentist so to instruct his patient that the brush may be used judiciously. Merely to insist on the patient brushing the teeth thoroughly, and emphasize this fact at every sitting, is to take the chance of doing more harm than good by inducing the patient to cross-saw the teeth more and more, with the disastrous results already indicated.

"Nor will it do to tell the patient to brush the teeth up and down,' as is so often done. This is as likely to work injury as the cross brushing, by forcing the gums away from the upper teeth on the upward stroke of the brush, and from the lower teeth on the downward stroke. In fact, it is quite an art to brush the teeth properly. The brush should be made to rotate against the surfaces of the teeth, coming in contact with the gums and teeth of the upper jaw only on the downward stroke, and *vice versa*. There should, of course, be some cross brushing against certain surfaces and positions in the mouth, where the rotary method can not well be employed, but the patient's attention should be especially directed to the danger of injury to the gums by too much cross brushing at the point where the free margin of the gum covers the tooth. This evil is growing rapidly among those who are ultra particular regarding the care of the teeth, and it requires constant observation and supervision on the part of the dentist to check it. The practise of dentistry is one continuous campaign of supervision and education, and apparently when one evil is corrected another one crops up to take its place. Some individuals to-day are doing more harm than good with the tooth-brush, but this is no argument against the judicious use of the brush."

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"It is important for parents of morbidly sensitive and overscrupulous children, with acute likes and dislikes, to discourage the tendency of the child to become more and more peculiar," says Dr. Geo. Lincoln Walton in *Lippincott's* (March). "Sensitive children are inclined to worry because they think others do not care for them or want them round. If such children can be led to take a bird's-eye view of themselves, they may be made to realize that others crave their society according as they are helpful, entertaining, sympathetic, or tactful, because they instil courage and give comfort. They should be urged, therefore, to cultivate these qualities instead of wasting their energy in tears and recriminations; and they should be encouraged to practise such of these traits as they can master instead of becoming moody in society, or withdrawing to brood in solitude, either of which errors may result in producing on the part of others a genuine dislike. In other words, teach them to avoid enforcing too far their *ego* on themselves or their environment."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

## NEW RANK FOR OLD RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS

THREE of the oldest conceptions of moral truth—personal worth, justice, and inquiry—are taking a new place in the economy of religious truth, says Prof. James Hayden Tufts, of the University of Chicago; and the preacher who wishes to present religious truth as something vital must by his recognition of those moral truths make it mean something for those fields where formerly it was merely an onlooker. In times past these conceptions were viewed merely as corollaries for other supposedly more fundamental conceptions of sovereignty and kinship, we are told by the writer, in *The American Journal of Theology* (Chicago). Now their greatest value to the preacher will be in using them as central conceptions for defining religious ideas. Of the first conception, that of personal worth, he writes:

"We are told that this has ever been one of the key-notes of Christianity. Puritanism proclaimed the equality of all before the Almighty, Wesleyanism emphasized the worth given the soul by Christ's sacrifice. The last century, and perhaps especially Unitarianism and transcendentalism, emphasized the worth given man by his divine sonship and his spiritual capacities. These made worth a corollary.

"The present danger to personal life is not in organizations of church or monarchy; nor is it, as it appeared to more recent generations, in the abasement of man before God, or in the seeming triviality of man as part of the physical universe. Personal worth is now threatened rather by the collective economic organization, and by the machine process. These, like the political organization, have been brought about as a necessary instrument toward human progress. But just as political organization has often been a tyranny when first effected, and has threatened to crush out freedom and religion, so our collective and machine process has thus far had perhaps as much moral and religious loss as gain. We need not repeat how corporate organization loosens individual responsibility, and submerges the individual in some group.

"We know, if our eyes are open, how the machine process may lend itself to using up men, women, and even children, in order that more goods may be produced. And the peculiar feature of this collectivism is that no individual can effect much alone. The individual merchant, employer, labor-unionist, is forced to act about as others do, or go under. What is needed then is general and united effort.

"Just as political organization, once largely selfish, has been converted to be, on the whole, a democratic institution, serving the common man, and making possible a far freer, nobler life, so we may hope that the collective methods of industry and business will be controlled by man in the interest of the moral and spiritual life, instead of dominating him for material ends. And just as the political triumph of democracy was won largely under the religious conceptions of divine sovereignty, God-given rights, and human equality before God, so it is at least possible that the reassertion in a new setting of the worth of man in comparison with what he produces or possesses may be a powerful factor in the democratizing of our economic process."

Justice, the second conception to be reshaped, has hitherto been "invoked to obtain protection of person or property against force or fraud." But men who believe that we need a larger social justice, says the writer, do not necessarily hold that present inequities are due to either force or fraud. On the other hand—

"Generally speaking, the inequities are due to the system for which we are all in a measure responsible, and to practises which are simply the carrying-over of the methods—and even the virtues—of one age into the changed conditions of another. When individuals tilled their own soil, or produced articles by their own unaided labor—relatively speaking—it was possible to say who owned the products. Justice could then mean protection to person and property. But now our production is by a gigantic pool.

"Capitalist, laborer, farmer, statesman, physician, teacher, judge, minister, are all cooperating, and who can say how much of the product 'belongs' to any one? 'Supply and demand' is theoretically our method for division. But practically we know that this is often interfered with by legislation for special interests, and by combinations for the benefit of certain groups. The ethical point is that we are coming to be no longer satisfied to adjust our conceptions of justice to fit the workings of a supposed economic law, or of an economic law manipulated for a class. We are determined rather *to take advantage of our knowledge of economic laws in order to secure greater justice.* Knowledge of gravitation does not mean that we must all fall down and stay there. The principle of justice is based on the worth of every person, of every member of society."

Inquiry, the third of these categories, has changed from what it meant in the past—"a polemic against dogma or a destructive criticism of the received"—into "a positive method of analysis and construction in the service of human development and social progress." We read further:

"Most men of science to-day are glimpsing the possibility of assisting man to take possession of his inheritance. Science has been applied to many processes of manufacture, but in matters of health and disease, of marriage, of education, of economic methods, of social organization, we pursue our course largely by the guide of habit, tradition, or blind impulse. The demand of the scientific spirit is that reason, inquiry, patient investigation, carefully planned experiment, shall take the place of unreasoned advocacy or hasty fervor in all these fields. The very complexity of our present social conditions . . . makes it doubly important that the preacher inform his message with this scientific spirit. He must make it clear that the very disposition to learn, to see every situation in all its bearings, to weigh conflicting hypotheses, not to dogmatize on insufficient data, but to set at work to get data for judgment, is itself a moral duty—no less a duty than under other conditions may be immediate action of some sort."

## METHODISTS AND CATHOLICS ON DIVORCE

THE uncompromising attitude of the Roman-Catholic Church toward the question of divorce evokes the admiration of *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati). "Protestants have not agreed with Roman Catholics that Christian marriage is one of the sacraments of the Church," observes this organ of the Methodist denomination, "yet, nevertheless, when Archbishop Ireland speaks of it as an act permeated to its inmost core with divine sanctions, and that it should be under the control of Christian laws befitting its supernal character, we must assent to the timely words." Moreover:

"The Roman-Catholic conception of marriage may be the rigid, ecclesiastical one, but it is infinitely better than the disgusting laxity at the other extreme. We believe that all Methodists will say 'Amen' when they read the words of Archbishop Ireland against this fearful social iniquity of free divorce which threatens the social fabric itself and the very foundation of the family and the virtues that are begotten of it. The Archbishop calls upon his Church to throw even stronger safeguards around marriage and to remove from the espousals and from the contract of marriage the fatal peril of haste and thoughtlessness; and he counsels all priests to ascertain clearly whether any preexisting impediment to the marriage exists, and to give to the parties who are to be married such salutary counsel as will fit them for the reception of the solemn rite, and secure to them the plenitude of its virtues and grace. He says:

"'In the teaching of Christ the marriage contract is indissoluble. Human laws can not dissolve it. The Church, in its spiritual supremacy, can not dissolve it. The cessation of the contract, the remarriage to another of husband or of wife, renders fatherless or motherless the children of the first marriage, dissipates in their souls the sanctity of the home. Divorce breaks up the home, which God had intended as the sanctuary of love and safety for

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husband and for wife, for son and for daughter. It undermines civil society, which in its vital construction is an organized aggregation of families, finding in the stability of the family its own stability; in the purity and integrity of the family, its own purity and integrity. To-day, as never before, war is made upon Christian marriage. The contract of marriage is stript of all religious ceremonial, of all sacred meaning. It becomes a mere natural barter of hearts and fortunes, hastily entered into as the most insignificant of commercial exchanges, to be no less hastily burst asunder and forgotten. Divorce is almost the fashion. Nations vie with one another in yielding up their statute-books to its decrees. Our own America leads in the race to do honor to its empire. Our record in this regard is most shameful.'"

## INDEPENDENCE OF ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICISM

THE Roman Catholics in Great Britain have idiosyncrasies which distinguish them from their coreligionists in France, Germany, or Italy, says Robert Dell (the son of a Church-of-England clergyman, and a convert to Roman Catholicism) in the *Grande Revue* (Paris). They are conservative, they wish to look upon the Church as a spiritual institution. They claim a certain amount of individual liberty, intellectual and social. For the Roman-Catholic Church in England is in a more favorable position than that which it occupies in any continental country of Europe and enjoys more security and liberty, yet Roman Catholics in England never forget that they are English Roman Catholics. This Mr. Dell declares to be a great obstacle to the spread of Roman Catholicism in that country. To quote his remarks:

"The development of Catholicism in England is and ever has been chiefly hindered by the fact that, while Englishmen do not find any difficulty in accepting the Catholic dogmas, they dread the Vatican's interference in their national politics, or in any sphere that lies outside the domain of religion pure and simple. The people of England would probably have been quite ready to embrace the Catholic ideal and to submit to the authority of the Pope if they had been convinced that this authority would confine itself to purely spiritual matters, and would not be exerted excepting in a purely religious sphere."

He proceeds to declare in what light English Catholics regarded the present Pope's refusal to sanction the Association Law in France. Being an Englishman himself, and editing an important magazine in London, we may suppose this writer knows that whereof he averreth. He says:

"The policy pursued by Pius X. in the affairs of France appears to England to be a resurrection of the claims of Boniface VIII., which constituted a perpetual menace to the autonomy of the civil power. It is thought in England that the Pope some day or other might excite English, Irish, and Canadian Catholics to a revolt against the British Government, just as Pius X. has roused French Catholics to revolt against the Republic. What is going on in France recalls to us certain incidents in our own history which we had almost forgotten. Without doubt the French Republic has maintained a more dignified and tolerant attitude than did the English Queen. It nevertheless remains that the policy of Pius X. is, on all essential points, identical with that of Pius V., which lost England to the papacy."

The love of liberty which belongs to Anglo-Saxon races makes English Catholics impatient of dictation in any matter upon which they think they have the right to decide for themselves. As this writer says:

"The majority of English Catholics are resolved to maintain their individual liberty and their right to decide personally on political questions. All attempts made to form a Catholic party or to group Catholics together with a view to political action have proved abortive. There are Conservative Catholics, but there are Catholics to be found, also, among the Liberals, the Radicals, even among the Socialists. This diversity of political opinion has been a source of strength to the Church."

The liberty claimed by English Catholics extends to the domain of theology, as far as its original monuments are concerned. To quote Mr. Dell's words:

"English Catholics are but little interested in Biblical criticism. They have, however, been habituated to consider it a truism to say that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch and that this work contains many historic and scientific errors. They have been accustomed to declare that one of the advantages of Catholicism over Protestantism is that the former permits its adherents to remain indifferent to such statements, because Catholicism is not solely founded upon the Bible. Their astonishment and their alarm may be imagined when they see the Pope adopting with regard to Biblical inspiration a position which is pure and extreme Protestantism; they are equally surprized when he pronounces that the decision of the Committee of Biblical Studies proclaiming Moses to be the author of the Pentateuch, is binding on the conscience of Catholics. . . . They recall the trial of Galileo and find themselves incapable of compliance."

Mr. Dell proceeds to express personally his own sentiments in the matter as well as those of his fellow converts as follows:

"We converts to Rome embraced Catholicism with the conviction that this religion, compared with all others, possest the completest truth, and came nearest to expressing the religious conscience of humanity. But we were not then made aware that we should be called upon to juggle with the truth, to contradict historic fact, to repudiate the results attained by scientific investigation, to submit to the irresponsible decisions of an ecclesiastical autocracy in the domain of philosophy, science, history, or politics.

"We have no intention of submitting to such demands. And if we English Catholics were ever compelled to choose between submission and excommunication we should choose the latter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CHESTERTON TILTING WITH CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the latest object of attack by the most trenchant champion of British orthodoxy—Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Previous defenders of orthodoxy have made a mistake, he thinks, in assailing Mrs. Eddy rather than her doctrine. The customary remark has been that "it is a grand and pure philosophy preached, perhaps, by unbalanced or unpleasant people."

Mr. Chesterton, however, who has never been guilty of saying what other people say, claims this opportunity also to say "exactly the opposite." This is how he says it:

"I say that Christian Science is a mean and disgusting philosophy, preached by people who are quite nice—preached, in fact, by many of my personal friends. They are all right; it is only their creed that comes from hell. I use the phrase quite calmly and quite literally. The doctrine that pain and death are not real at all, except in so far as their victims are cowardly enough to submit to them, is a diabolical doctrine, obviously calculated to produce all the purely diabolical qualities such as intellectual cruelty and contempt for the weak. To tell any man that it is his own fault that he has the toothache is to cease to be a Christian while uttering eight words. If there is one thing that is against the whole trend and tide of Christianity, it is any method which permits the man called strong to triumph over those whom he calls weak-minded. Christ came on earth to smash the man who felt himself strong. And he did in the most effective and final manner smash the man who felt himself strong; for he opposed to him the God who felt himself weak. Human beings henceforward were not to be humiliated by the limitations of pain and death; for Deity itself has admitted them.

"Christian Science says that pain is not a reality. Christianity says that pain is so great a reality that even the Creator could feel it. Christian Science says that a man need not think of death at all. Christianity says that even God thought of it with awe. And the ethical results of the two principles have been exactly what might have been expected. Marred by a million other mistakes, betrayed and tortured through the agony of eighteen centuries, Christianity has never lost its strongest and most distinctive note,

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the physical note; the talk of the body and the blood. Ever since the Crucifixion a certain actuality, and therefore a certain sanctity, has clung round the hard pain of prosaic men. Men in misery were sometimes, in hours of impatience, dismissed as nuisances who could not be cured. But they were never despised as cowards who ought to have cured themselves. Even in the refusal there was pity; therefore, even in the pity there was respect. And while Christianity has run for so many centuries and Christian Science not yet for one, yet Christian Science also has already produced its own tone of manners and even its own type of face, a type of face which provokes the Christian to experiments upon the reality of the body."

## THE "OPEN PULPIT" VIEWED BY OUTSIDERS

THE debate over the "open pulpit" carried on by the press of the Protestant Episcopal Church has drawn the attention of outsiders also. *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) admits that the question is mainly one for Episcopalians to quarrel over, yet thinks it not "presumptuous or impertinent to give some indication of the feelings with which non-Episcopal ministers view the situation." The amendment to Canon 19 proposed at the Richmond convention allows bishops of the Episcopal Church to "give permission to Christian men who are not ministers of this [Episcopal] Church to make addresses in the Church on special occasions."

*The Observer* views the new prerogative of the bishops in this light:

"We believe, then, that we are expressing a very general feeling among non-Episcopal ministers when we say that we are unable to undertsand the spasm of fear that seems to have convulsed many of the High Churchmen lest the prerogatives and pretensions which, they imagine, hedge about an episcopally ordained ministry, are somehow put in jeopardy by the Richmond amendment. So far as that amendment expresst the desire of the majority of the delegates that the Episcopal Church assume a more fraternal attitude toward other Protestant communions, it was welcomed with words of appreciation. But it was recognized then, as it is recognized now, that beyond expressing such desire, the action practically amounted to very little. For by no stretch of interpretation can the amendment be construed as a recognition of the real ministerial standing of ministers who have not received episcopal ordination. The words 'open pulpit' are misleading. The amendment has done absolutely nothing to 'open' the pulpits of the Episcopal Church to clergymen of other Protestant evangelical churches on the same terms as among many of the latter churches the pulpit is 'open'—that is, with frank recognition of the full validity and authority of each other's ministry. The amendment concedes to the ministry of the other Protestant churches exactly what it concedes to Episcopalian laymen, that and nothing more. It permits, with the sanction of the bishop, 'Christian men not ministers of this Church to make addresses in the church, but manifestly on the principle laid down by the late Dr. Fulton, that the historic constitution of the Christian Church never did, and does not now, make ordination, even as a deacon, a necessary qualification for the preaching of the Gospel. In other words, the service which 'Christian men not ministers of this Church' may perform in an Episcopal church are such as do not require the ministry of an ordained man. Moreover, it is documented that this service is to be confined to 'special occasions.' That is to say, the occasion must be exceptional. The alarm of the High Churchmen appears ridiculous. There is nothing very menacing to sacerdotal pretensions in a permission to ministers of other Protestant churches to perform in an Episcopal church such services as any layman may render, even without the further restriction that the occasion must be 'special.'"

The fear lest there be a rush of these "Christian men" to avail themselves of this dubious concession, *The Observer* asserts, is entirely without foundation. It goes on:

"In addition to considerable personal acquaintance with these 'Christian men' who are ministers of other denominations, we are permitted each week to come in touch with their views as these are set forth in the religious press of the country. Nowhere have we discovered any signs of an acute yearning to pick up such crumbs as may fall from the Episcopal table. Everywhere there is hearty recognition of the splendid contribution which the Episcopal Church is making to the aggregate Christian work of our land—a contribution out of all proportion to its relative numerical strength. There is also cordial response from all quarters to the tentative efforts which its large-minded members, ministerial and lay, are making to bring their Church into better alinement with other Protestant churches in combating the evils and solving the problems by which all alike are confronted. But if there is any disposition to concede special sanctity to Episcopal pulpits and altars, or any validity in the ordination of the men who minister at them in excess of that possest by the ministry of other churches, we have failed to discover it. If there is one subject in ecclesiastical theology, among those debated for centuries, which seems no longer to interest the vast body of Protestants, it is the exclusive claim of an episcopal ministry to regularity and divine authority. Even if it were conceded that the three orders of the ministry were universal in the apostolic period or in the generations immediately succeeding—which it is not—the fact would have no significance except as showing the antiquity of the arrangement. Proof of its necessity or exclusive divine sanction would still be wanting."

## BUSHIDO AND BUSINESS

BUSHIDO, the system or sentiment of morality among the Japanese, is coming to change the character of business methods of that nation, says *The Industrial Review* (Tokyo, February). This journal, in editorial expression, admits that the charges of a lack of a commercial probity against the Japanese have not been unfounded. But it declares that "many of the business tricks are imported and not indigenous." Some of the worst offenders are men who had their business training in other countries, it asserts, "and as evil methods seem more easy of acquirement by people of all nations than good, it is hardly a matter for surprize that the shadiest practises of the older commercial civilizations were soon grafted on the young stock of Japan." It goes on:

"But much that was the result of sheer ignorance was too frequently attributed to evil intent. Lack of training was the prime factor in the downfall of many business houses where the crash severely affected numerous importers. We are glad to see that in the newer generation there is a vigorous striving after righteousness not only because honesty is the best policy, but because of an innate desire to live life fairly and honestly. A different class, also, is now engaging in business pursuits, a class that for ages has been imbued with the lofty principles of Bushido. High thinking in any department of life has a reflex action on all the other departments, and a man who would scorn meanness in his social life can not be tempted to descend to dishonesty in business without a struggle with his conscience, a struggle in which the probabilities are in favor of honesty triumphing. Commercial life offers far too many opportunities for going beyond the bounds of strict morality and therefore we welcome with the greater fervor any honest attempt to raise the standards of practise. Just now the commercial spirit of Japan is in a state of flux, and great responsibility rests on these who are making the molds, molds which will determine the future of the country both morally and financially. Many firms are adopting none but pure methods and these stand as a high ensample of what can be accomplished despite any general tendency toward the adoption of devious ways. The fight will be a hard one in Japan, as it is all over the world, and is rendered harder by the contaminating influence of dishonest traders from other countries. This country has no precedents to fall back upon, it is establishing precedents to-day and it behooves all merchants who have their own welfare and the interests of the nation at heart to see that those precedents represent the highest attainable degree of commercial integrity. The nation is capable of competing with the world in many branches of production and allowing its manufactures to stand the test of comparison. . . . Let 'made in Japan' be a guaranty of quality and no competition need be feared. In short let Bushido enter into the life of the business men of to-day as it has for so long controlled the lives and destinies of the military men and there will be a bright future for this country and its commerce."

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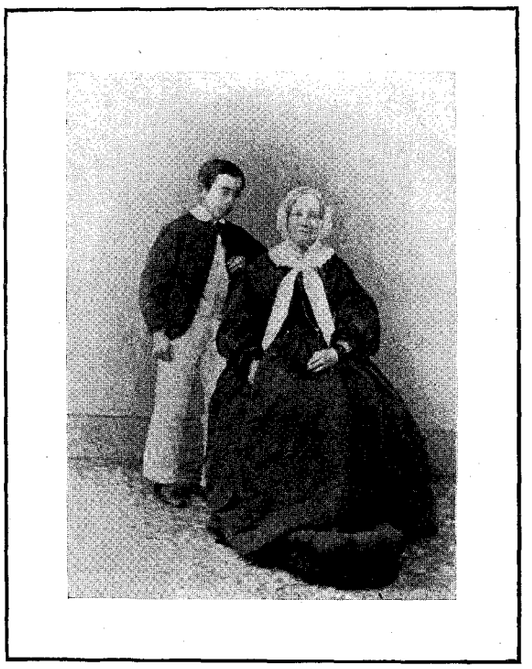
# LETTERS AND ART

## HEARN'S FIGHT WITH HIS WORSE SELF

PROBABLY no other writer who has achieved anything like the literary reputation of Lafcadio Hearn did his work under the weight of such crushing disadvantages. These disadvantages were not only physical, but spiritual, the inheritances of a decadent race and family, as we are shown in an intimate study of Hearn's psychology by Dr. George M. Gould. In a volume just published entitled "Concerning Lafcadio Hearn," Dr. Gould, the famous eye specialist and litterateur, who was Hearn's most intimate friend, gives the following comprehensive statement of the point of view of the man who has admittedly furnished the Western world with the best interpretation of the Japanese. He says:

"It should be emphasized that Hearn had but one possible way, chosen or compelled, to make a living. His terrible myopia shut him out from every calling except that of a writer. Moreover, leaving aside the danger to his little vision from so much ocular labor, he had other and almost insurmountable handicaps as a poet or maker of literature. He had no original thing to say, for he was entirely without creative power, and had always to borrow theme and plot. Then he had never seen form, knew almost nothing of it as it exists out there, so that his sole technic was that of a colorist, and also to endow our dead and dying words with life—a 'ghostly' life it was, and as he chose it to be—but living it assuredly was. That he overcolored his pictures, that he oversensualized his words, of this there is no question,—but monotones and senescents that we are, let us not smile too superciliously! Let us learn; and above all let us enjoy!"

Hearn was by inherited temperament a thoroughgoing materialist, but by a slow process, partly under the stress of circumstances

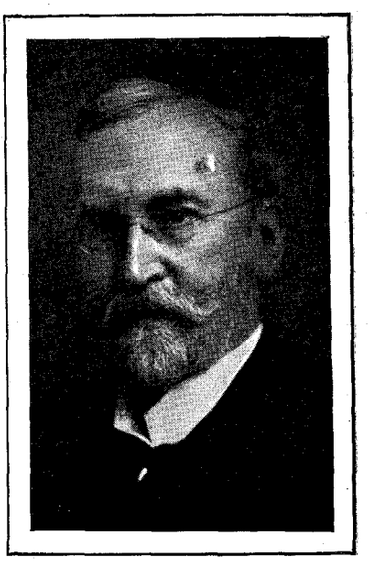


LAFCADIO HEARN AS A BOY

And his aunt, Mrs. Brenane, with whom he lived in Dublin before he was sent, at the age of 19, to Cincinnati, where he began his newspaper career.

and partly as a reaction upon his environment, he came, in Dr. Gould's phrase, to acquire a soul. The process is analyzed step by step by the writer of this book, who traces Hearn's career from his first successes as a yellow journalist in Cincinnati, through the steps of his esthetico-sensuous studies of Southern climes—the stories written at New Orleans and in Martinique—onward to the final period in Japan. Dr. Gould writes:

"Hearn gained strength and power as regards both truth and art, in so far as he was true to the better in himself; all his trouble and his weakness were born out of the lower self he would not, or could not, sacrifice. His worship of the blood-curdling and revolting gave him some temporary vogue among the readers of yellow newspaperdom, but not until that was renounced for the compromise of the 'odd and ghostly' did he begin to show an ability to reach something more worthy in human nature than the degenerate reporter catered to. The next step in advance was the cultivation of the artistic pornography of the sensualistic French story-writer. Not until he renounced this did he once more come to the something of more use to the reading world which fills the Martinique epoch. His disinclination to go to Japan, I more than suspect, was owing to a half-consciousness that there was in that nation too much civilization, too good character, and even too much religion to suit the tastes which had been uppermost in motiving his past literary labors. His going into utter, illogical, and absurd captivity to the atheistic and materialistic philosophy of Herbert Spencer was a sorry sacrifice of his nobler office and better destiny to the fate that relentlessly dogged his footsteps. He was forced into all the humanity and beneficence possible to him by Japanese restraint, art, and truth. His cries of disillusion over the Japanese were largely the anger of the semibarbaric wanderer held by family ties, paternity, etc., when he found himself prevented from again seeking the far-away tropical pseudo-paradise of peoples but one remove from savagery.



DR. GEORGE M. GOULD,

Who says that all of Hearn's "trouble and his weakness were born out of the lower self he would not or could not sacrifice."

"In the pre-Japanese periods only the lurid, the monstrous, the enormous, only hot crime, and sexual passion, could excite his liveliest interest, and all great literature was as much ignored as if it did not exist. There is not a hint in all he did that he had read a line of the great creators of literature—the Greek dramatists, Dante, Goethe, Shakespeare, and a hundred more; he could not give time to read, much less study them. His pretension of ability to teach English literature was soon recognized even by the Japanese, and it is well that overzealous friends did not secure him a lectureship at Cornell University. To be sure, he never had time to study even the history of his own science and art,—but he never would have done so, it is plain, if leisure and opportunity had been offered him. The ideal and the rewards of scholarship never entered his mind. Perhaps it was best for his peculiar office and proficiency that he allowed all erudition to go unlooked upon. And yet if he had been possest of sufficient virility and objectivity of mind to have learned the Japanese language, what would the labor not have been worth? That he could not read a Japanese book or newspaper after fourteen years of life among the people is most disconcerting. It is a tribute to the amazing delicacy and receptiveness of his mind that while he could not speak to his wife or children in their own tongue, he should still have so accurately caught the Japanese spirit and so admirably conveyed it to us."

Two attributes of Hearn are, thinks Dr. Gould, beyond all analysis. One of these was "a thing illogical with his character, his cleaving to an ideal of literary workmanship at the cost of selfishness, friendships, and temporary success; and the other was his marvelous literary and psychologic sympathy with whatever mind, people, circumstance, story or tradition, accident or choice

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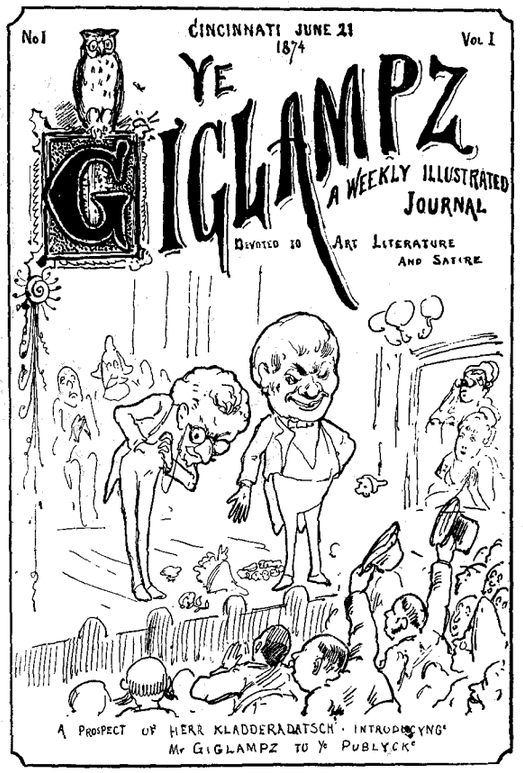
brought before the echoing or mirroring mind." Dr. Gould writes further:

"This beautiful sympathy and literary loyalty made it possible for Hearn to use the words of faith and of religion, even of morality, as if they were his own, while with them he had no personal sympathy whatever. For instance, he could speak, as if from his heart out, of 'a million astral lamps lighted in the vast and violent dome of God's everlasting mosque.' He could praise as a sublime exhortation the command, 'O ye that are about to sleep, commend your souls to Him who never sleeps!' It is, of course, true that in Hearn's mind, doubtless, the poorest heathen or savage virtue was


No I
CINCINNATI JUNE 21 1874
Vol I
YE GIGLAMPZ
A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL
Devoted to Art Literature And Satire
A Prospect of Herr Kladderadatsch introducyng Mr Giglampz to Ye Publyck

TITLE-PAGE OF 'THE GIGLAMPZ,"

A journal edited by Hearn in Cincinnati in 1874. Eight numbers only were issued. Hearn is here caricatured as Mr. Giglampz with the large head and enormous *pince-nez* bestride a nose of fitting proportions. H. F. Farney, the artist, figures as Kladderadatsch.

sublimely virtuous, and any barbaric vice had more of virtue in it than of viciousness. Surely the most paltry Oriental excellence was far lovelier to him than any Occidental heroism or beauty, however splendid. We are thus helped to understand how his mind could seem to flush with religious or ethical enthusiasm, while the mosque of his real heart was only a chasm of gloomy negation or a chaos of hideous death. This was due to the fact that he had no constructive mind, and as only one kind of doing, writing, was possible to him, because of his near-sightedness, he must needs hate Occidentalism, and exalt with a somewhat ludicrous praise the vapid, and even pitiful childishness of semibarbaric Orientalism.

"The illogicality reaches its acme when Hearn, atheistic, disloyal, and unethical, was compelled, as in some of his Japanese pages, to put a morality and a religion behind the acts and in the hearts of his characters, which with his and with their atheism, was dramatically so out of place, that the incongruity would make us smile if it were not all done with such a sweet and haunting grace. The culmination of the contradictory trends is in 'Karma.'

"To put it bluntly, Hearn had no spark of practical sexual virtue, and yet praise one shall, marvel at one must, the literary and dramatic honor which could, as in 'Karma,' so sympathetically describe the almost unscalable summits of virtue—there where in holy silence, Passion gazes with awe at her Divine Master, Duty."

## A CENSORSHIP OF FICTION THREATENED

THE dark shadow of a new censorship appears to hang over the horizon of English fiction. Warnings have been uttered, mutterings of distant thunder, ever since the English *Bookman* article which we quoted condemning the "Fleshly School of Fiction" was published last fall. The Bishop of Norwich is said to have uttered a protest in one of his sermons against the growth of eroticism in the modern novel. Many thousands of persons, asserts Mr. Basil Tozer in *The National Review* (London, April), "realize that something ought to be done to prevent the little clique of writers . . . and their unintelligent imitators, from further prostituting English literature." "Let a few score more of the fleshly narratives be launched upon the book market, and sold in their tens of thousands," the writer continues pessimistically, "and without excitement, or any sort of preliminary demonstration, we shall find ourselves saddled with a censor of fiction who, rest assured, will quickly shut down not merely the fiction that is admittedly filthy, but in addition a vast amount of excellent work that most certainly ought to be published." The writer pictures some such possible condition as the following:

"The question we have now to face is, What has the future in store for English novelists, and for the scores of men and women who earn a livelihood by producing fiction of a lower grade than novels, if presently they find themselves securely muzzled by a censor chosen and appointed as our existing censor of plays is chosen? It is easy to smile incredulously at the suggestion and say that a censor of fiction never will be appointed. Men and women laughed outright when it was first suggested that the office of censor of plays might one day be created. How inimical to the interests of the reading public, not to mention the rank and file of novelists, the appointment of a censor of fiction would be, is almost too obvious to call for comment. Judging, indeed, by the example set by our censor of plays, the probability is that many admirable works of fiction would be condemned unjustly, owing solely to the censor's inability to discern the difference between a powerfully written story true to life, and one with nothing to 'recommend' it but its undisguised or its thinly-veiled eroticism. Indeed the appointment of an official censor with power to forbid, wholly upon his own responsibility, the publication of any work of fiction to which he might take exception, would come near to being a calamity. For what would happen if such a man should chance to be a person exceptionally ignorant of letters, or unduly biased in one direction or several directions, or abnormally strait-laced? The ably written moral story with a sexual problem wrapt up in its pages might be banned simply to satisfy some favorite whim. The moral story of illicit love probably would be suppress on the ground of its being too plain-spoken in parts of its dialog, or in some of its descriptive passages. Novelists with a true knowledge of human nature, with facility to express themselves, and with the gift to paint in words living and vivid pictures for the gratification of thousands of men and women of intellect and culture the world over, would be compelled to abandon their avocation—would be to all intents muzzled into silence."

The effect upon the reader would inevitably be to supply him with stories that could be described only as "invertebrate, cold, and flaccid." The calamity is viewed in this concrete manner:

"The late Sir Walter Besant told me once that he had just received a letter from a correspondent who exprest extreme indignation at his, Sir Walter's, having made a male character in one of his stories kiss a woman to whom he was in no way related, and to whom he was neither married nor affianced. 'Until now,' the letter ran, 'I have thought your books quite safe to give to my daughter to read, but in future I shall not be able to put a book of yours into her hands until I have read it myself.' Probably there are thousands of men and women who think as that man thought. What would the condition of English literature be with such a man as censor? Only recently some of Sir Walter Scott's classics were banned on the ground of their 'impropriety' by a committee of local provincial magnates appointed to select volumes for a certain public library. With that precedent before us

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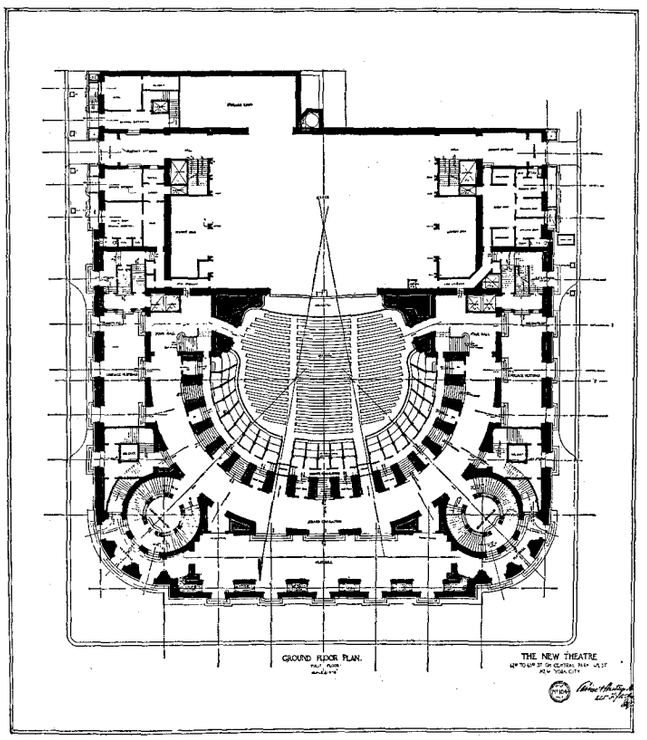
nothing in the way of prudery seems impossible. Certainly a heroine molded on the lines of Mr. Thomas Hardy's beautiful *Tess* would be blue-penciled, as they say on the turf, 'from start to finish.' Mr. Eden Phillpotts would never be allowed to give us another 'Secret Woman,' for that memorable scene in the bracken would have made the censor blush. In future the monks of the Order of Robert Hichens would be compelled by the censor to refrain from pirouetting with pretty girls on the parched plains of Egypt or in any other of Allah's gardens. Even Mrs. 'Malet' would be forced to strangle her art and to come up, or rather sink down, into a line upon the level of the commonplace."

## IS THE NEW THEATER TOO LARGE?

THE suspicion that the great theater now being built in New York City to foster art regardless of profits is likely to defeat its own purpose by its enormous size has roused a breeze of discussion among the critics who stand guard over our dramatic art in the metropolis. That this suspicion is far from groundless is proved by the fact that Mr. Granville Barker came to America for consultation with the directors, and finally withdrew his name as candidate for general director on the ground that the theater was to be so large that he feared he could not carry out in it his artistic ideas. Mr. John Corbin, the dramatic critic, interprets Mr. Barker as consigning the whole project to perdition because of his disagreement with the founders on the subject of size. So Mr. Corbin comes to the defense of "a score or more of our busiest and most important citizens," whose efforts, contributed from "scant leisure and overtaxed energy," are so meagerly appreciated. He writes, in the New York *Times:*




Courtesy of Carrere and Hastings.

FLOOR-PLAN OF THE NEW THEATER,

Showing the stage, orchestra, and the surrounding boxes. The stage is one hundred feet wide; Mr. Barker thinks it should be only twenty-six.

"One of the foremost of American architects has put his heart and soul, regardless of financial profit, into the task of giving the drama an adequately dignified home. It is scarcely credible that such loyal devotion should be met with faintness of heart and facility in discouragement on the part of the very public which it is proposed to benefit.

"For what sort of play is the New Theater too large? For 'all that is best,' Mr. Barker says, 'all that is most characteristic of the modern dramatic movement.' Beyond question it is too large for certain of the plays of Shaw, Barrie and Pinero, Hauptmann and Gorky. 'Candida,' 'Quality Street,' 'Trelawny of the Wells,' 'The Weavers,' and 'The Night Refuge' appeal to the intelligence and the sympathies through intimate and subtle strokes of phrase and of mimic which can not be so enlarged and emphasized in the representation as to be widely recognized without falsifying the whole and making it seem artificial. But are such plays the best and the most characteristic products of the modern school? 'Man and Superman' packed the Hudson Theater, 'Peter Pan' and 'The Liars' packed the Empire, 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' has been played in our largest theaters—and all without any appreciable loss.

"There is every reason to believe that they could be adequately represented in the New Theater, tho this has twice the capacity of the Empire or the Hudson."

Mr. Norman Hapgood, another critic of authority, replies in the same paper:

"What has 'the scant leisure and overtaxed energy of a score and more of our busiest and most important citizens' to do with the question of what kind of a theater we need? It might be as well if the next dramatic experiment in this town were in the hands of men whose leisure was not so scant, whose energy was not so overtaxed, and who were not so important. One effort after another has come to nothing but ridicule. The fundamental question is whether the next attempt shall rely on doing something better than it was done before, or whether it shall have for its inspiration an imitation of the sort of glamour that surrounds the Metropolitan Opera House. The amount of space to be devoted to boxes in the New Theater is wise, if that theater is to depend for its meaning upon the patronage of wealthy people. . . . . .

"When Mr. Corbin admits that the theater, as planned, is too large for certain plays of Shaw, Barrie and Pinero, Hauptmann and Gorky, for 'Candida,' 'Quality Street,' 'Trelawny of the Wells,' 'The Weavers,' and 'The Night Refuge,' he concedes more than enough to give pause even to a person less convinced than I am. On the other hand, a theater seating 1,200 people would be sufficiently large for any classic plays that we are likely to require."

Mr. Hapgood further observes that "it is extremely probable that no one of the best men or women available" as manager "will take a position which means the necessity of filling a very large house or else giving the impression of failure." And more:

"What this country needs is not a piece of financial splendor. What it needs is the demonstration by somebody that plays with meaning or with literary quality can be given with such all-around excellence that they will not seem dull to educated Americans. An immense theater, depending almost entirely on revivals and tending toward opera, will, as far as drama is concerned, add one to the wrecks already seen. A theater small enough not to be very expensive, not to require vast audiences, and not to discourage some of the most available lines of dramatic development, might live and slowly grow, and we might slowly learn. With the more modest scheme could go plenty of room for Shakespeare or for the revival of other standard drama. In the palace would be very unlikely indeed to appear the germs of anything vital in our production of original drama, or in our treatment of foreign plays or past masterpieces."

*The Times*, however, which has been the medium of most of the discussion, is entirely satisfied with the New Theater plans and reminds "the cognoscenti" that they "may now turn their minds to the more pressing question of what is to be done," since "the plans are completed and accepted and will be carried out." It commends the statements of the architect, Mr. Thomas Hastings, who complains that the critics of the New Theater have not made their objections a "question of esthetics from the architect's point of view, but entirely a question of the size of the building in its adaptation to the so-called modern conditions in acting, and in the interests of the modern play-writers." Mr. Hastings asserts that

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the auditorium is no larger than that of the Theatre Français and the Odéon in Paris, the Court Theater of Vienna, and many others on the Continent. Furthermore, the fan-shape arrangement, instead of the older-fashioned horseshoe, will bring the entire body of seats nearer the stage.

Other contributors to the discussion, like Mr. Daniel Frohman and Mr. Walter Damrosch, favor the smaller theater. The latter, in *The Sun*, suggests this eventual use of the projected house:

"As it is extremely improbable that the New Theater will be used for drama for more than a season or two, its adaptability to an opera-house will prove one of its best traits. The present lease of the Metropolitan has but five years more to run. At the end of that term it is believed that the operatic interest at present situated at the Metropolitan will be transferred to the New Theater. The Metropolitan will then be torn down to make way for the business structures which could have been put up already on this site if the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company had wanted to sell."

## WAGNER IN ENGLISH

LONDON has heard the "Ring of the Niblungs" given with words in an English version, and has pronounced it good. What London likes is pretty sure to be tried out in New York soon or later. Mr. Henderson of the New York *Sun* hopes that conditions now existing at the Metropolitan "will lead to a normal presentation of the Wagnerian drama." A normal presentation is one, we are given to understand, offered in the vernacular of the country. This is already demanded by Germany, France, and Italy. Wagner, says this critic, certainly cherished the hope that his operas "might be given in English in London, so that British people might thoroughly understand their meaning." He goes on:

"Wagner said in more than one place that he would never fear for the success of his music provided his audiences knew what was going forward on the stage. It is amazing in these days to find how ignorant many old opera-goers are of the stories of these Wagnerian dramas. People who have gone year after year and who can identify leading motives with the deadly aim of a Wolzogen can not answer the simplest questions raised by the action. Of the deep and powerfully tragic significance of such scenes as that between *Wotan* and *Fricka* in the second act of 'Die Walküre,' of the profound esthetic meaning of *Fasolt's* reproach of *Wotan* in 'Rheingold,' of the real pathos of the last words of the dying *Fafner* they are as ignorant as so many Italians from Brindisi. They do not read the poems, yet they make no hesitation in pronouncing emphatic opinions upon the dramatic value of the works.

"If we could have a good, earnest, well-studied performance of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' in English we should soon hear people talking in a different strain. Wagner's meanings would become clear. The cumbersome and awkward theatrical devices which he has so clumsily used in some places would be regarded as mere blemishes on the surface of plays otherwise great, and not viewed, as they are now, as radical defects destructive of the whole. But we should need far better English versions than those now in existence."

But a real difficulty would be, Mr. Henderson thinks, to find some one to make the versions. He says:

"Here would enter the real difficulty. . . . The writer of a really good English text of one of these dramas would have to be not only a thorough German scholar, but also a musician and a poet. The shortcomings of the extant versions are chiefly due to the fact that the gods did not make their authors poetical.

"Opera, in the language of the people, is a dream which some devoted music-lovers in this town have long cherished. In Germany opera is given in German. In Italy it is given in Italian. In France it is given in French. In this country it is given in the language in which it was written. This in itself is an advance beyond the former state in which all opera was sung in Italian, and the expression 'Italian opera' was utterly meaningless.

"One then went to hear the 'Italian opera,' 'Lohengrin,' or 'Faust,' or 'Les Huguenots.' At any rate we have gone beyond that. We must thank Maurice Grau for our betterment. But shall we ever have opera in English? And if we do, will the fashionables enjoy finding themselves confronted with lyric dramas which they can not help understanding?

"Is it not a matter of felicitation among them now that they can chatter as foolishly as they please about the opera because no one knows what it is all about anyhow? Will they not combat any and every movement to bring its meaning closer to them?

"Pity it is that we are forced gravely to consider these questions, but the truth is that in this country it is the wealth of the 'society' people that makes opera possible at all, and the rest of us therefore must take what these people choose to let us have. If opera in English ever comes to stay with us it will be because these fashionable folk suddenly discover that our brave old English tongue is the most beautiful language of them all."

## CAREERS FOR MILLIONAIRES

A CAREER for our youthful millionaires calculated to occupy their time and so keep them out of mischief, or worse, is suggested by Mr. Louis R. Ehrich, the well-known art dealer. He would have them turn connoisseurs in art and give to public institutions the benefit of their accumulations of knowledge as well as of wealth. Such careers of public service might become, he thinks, the outgrowth of a recognition that "noblesse or, if you will, richesse oblige." Thus might be paralleled that impulse of class obligation that leads the sons of the English nobility "largely to deny themselves of the indulgence of leisure and of idle sport in order to devote their lives to great questions of state policy or to other fields in which the nation can be honorably served." This suggestion, communicated to the New York *Times* (April 19), is an extension of a criticism which that paper recently passed upon our moneyed class in saying: "Among the rich Americans there is not enough intellectual force, artistic appreciation, or public spirit to compensate the country for the bad influence of their misdeeds." Mr. Ehrich writes:

"With us, as yet, politics do not offer an inviting career, and a cheap demagog will be especially ready to attack the millionaire. Possibly this is one reason why so many American young men of wealth fritter away their energies in pursuit of sport. A veteran turfman, recently returned from Europe, in a published interview on the subject of race-track betting, after expressing his opinion that betting was not vital to horse-racing, added this significant paragraph: 'There is one point I would like to make in favor of horse-racing. It provides a clean, healthy amusement for the young men of the country who have money but who have no serious interests.' Is there not, as indicated by your editorial, a great economic and moral waste if 'no serious interests' can be found to enlist the energies and overflowing wealth of these young men? Let me offer a suggestion: In Chicago two young men who started with ample inherited wealth, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson and Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, have for years consecrated the bulk of their energies to the up-building of the Chicago Fine Arts Museum.

"This has been their 'serious interest,' and in consequence they have rendered the very highest service to their community and have reared a noble monument to their unselfish public spirit. In Baltimore Mr. Henry L. Walters is extending the splendid work begun by his father and is completing an art gallery which, for generations to come, will be a source of culture and of pride to his city and to the whole State of Maryland. But by far the greatest American accomplishment in this direction, the full significance of which has as yet been strangely missed, is the creation and development in this city of the Hispanic Museum by Mr. Archer M. Huntington. The originality and boldness of its conception, its patient and wise execution, the variety, quality, and extent of its collections, its contributions to the dissemination of Spanish literature and scholarship by the republication of rare manuscripts, its cooperation in the study of Spanish art by the support of a special art journal, these, added to the translations of Spanish classics by its founder, combine to constitute an achievement which the writer confidently believes to be the finest thing brought to completion by any young man in the world to-day, and for which, in its combination of art taste and lavish expenditure, one can find a parallel only in the days of the Medicis."

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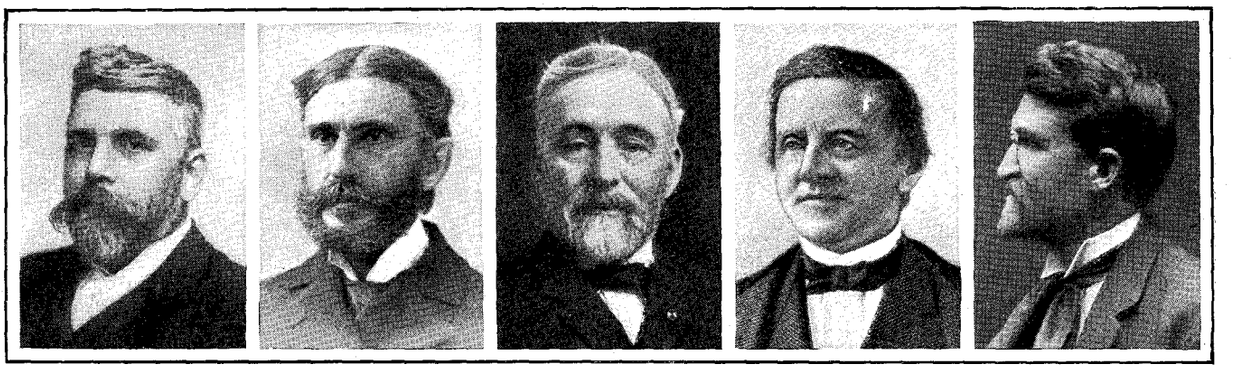

ROBERT BARR. GEORGE T. LADD. NEWMAN SMYTH. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. EUGENE WOOD.

# A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

**Abbott,** Ernest Hamlin. On the Training of Parents. 16mo, pp. 140. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

**Austin,** Mary. Santa Lucia. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

**Barnes,** James. The Clutch of Circumstance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 385. New York. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

**Barr,** Robert. The Measure of the Rule. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

**Barron,** Edward. The Lost Goddess. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

**Bazin,** Rene. The Nun. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

**Begbie,** Harold. The Vigil. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

**Benson,** Robert Hugh. Lord of the World. 12mo, pp. xxv–352. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

**Bloomfield,** Maurice. The Religion of the Veda —The Ancient Religion of India (From Rig-Veda to Upanishads). 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

**Bowen,** Edwin W. Makers of American Literature. A Class-Book on American Literature. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.50 net.

**Brady,** Rev. Cyrus Townsend. The Love Test, and Other Sermons Long and Short for General and Particular Occasions. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 362. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co. $1.25 net.

**Breck,** Edward. The Way of the Woods. A Manual for Sportsmen in Northeastern United States and Canada. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xvii–436. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

**Bullen,** Frank T., F.R.G.S. The Call of the Deep. Being some Further Adventures of Frank Brown. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

**Carrington,** Hereward. Vitality, Fasting and Nutrition. A physiological study of the curative power of fasting, together with a new theory of the relation of food to human vitality. With an introduction by A. Rabagliati, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. Cloth, octavo, 648 pp. New York: The Rebman Co.

It is one of the signs of the swift and sure reduction of every problem to scientific scrutiny, which characterizes our age, that there should be just now pouring from the press books purporting to establish, on a scientific basis, new theories of life, health, disease, cure, etc., which shall settle at once and for all time the most vexed problems of existence. Such a book is Mr. Carrington's. It is bold, not to say startling, in its claims. The author asserts his independence of the whole scientific world, and maintains it throughout over six hundred octavo pages, to the amazement and bewilderment of his reader. Every hypothesis that we have been accustomed to in connection with health and disease, is thrown into the rubbish heap. Life is a matter of vibrations of something or other in the universe. The body is not a machine that converts food into heat, energy, etc. It is a dynamo that receives energy from the surrounding universe and transmits it. Food has nothing whatsoever to do with heat and energy. It merely replaces tissue, which is broken down by the activity of the dynamo. All diseases are one, and are a process of cure. "Thus a cold is merely a process of expelling through the nose impurities that should have been gathered up and eliminated through other, more natural, channels." The cause of all disease is the presence of "effete, morbid matter within the organism." This effete, morbid matter comes from the food man eats. Hence, to cure disease, we must fast, that is, abstain from food, the primary cause of our disease. The author supposes, and correctly, that his readers will wonder at some of his statements, and devotes much time to answering probable objections.

One chapter is given to explaining how food has no relation whatever to energy, and yet during a fast, the patient becomes weaker. The explanation seems to be that the patient is not really any weaker, but merely feels so. Another chapter tells how one may account for heat in the body while at the same time denying that food produces heat. Here the author falls back upon his theory of the body's being a piece of electrical apparatus. The bodily heat is due to the strength of the electrical current, just as heat is produced in a wire by an electrical current. The contents of the volume are grouped into five books, as follows: The nature of disease; the physiology and philosophy of fasting; vitality, sleep, death, bodily heat; hygienic auxiliaries available during a fast; and studies of patients during their fasts. The author cites numerous authorities in support of his contentions, not the least among whom is Mark Twain. This is probably the first time in medical history when that genial and gentle spirit has been brought into such company.

**Chamberlain,** Esther and Lucia. The Coast of Chance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 464. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

**Chesterton,** G. K. The Man Who Was Thursday—A Nightmare. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

**Cleveland,** Frederick A. The Bank and the Treasury. Bank Capitalization and the Problem of Elasticity. 12mo, pp. xlix.–371. New York. Longmans, Green, & Co.

**Collins,** Varnum Lansing. The Continental Congress at Princeton. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–295. Princeton: The University Library. $3 net.

**Curle,** Richard H. P. Aspects of George Meredith. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–309. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

**Danby,** Frank. The Heart of a Child. Being Passages from the Early Life of Sally Snape—Lady Kidderminster. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

**Davis,** William T. [Editor.] Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation 1606–1646. 8vo, pp. xv–437. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

**Day,** Holman. King Spruce. A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 371. New York. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

**De La Pasture,** Mrs. Henry. The Unlucky Family. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

**Dudley,** Albertus T. The Yale Cup. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

**Durham,** Robert Lee. The Call of the South. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 439. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

**Ellis,** J. Breckenridge. Arkinsaw Cousins—A Story of the Ozarks. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

**Field,** Louise Maunsell. Katharine Trevalyan. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: McClure Co.

**Forbes,** James. The Chorus Lady. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

**Hildebrandt,** A. Airships Past and Present. Large 8vo, pp. 364. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. Price, $3.50 net.

Mr. Hildebrandt's book gives the most recent, and perhaps the only complete and scientific, account of balloons or airships ancient and modern, up to the present development of what is styled the dirigible. The author is a captain in the German army, and instructor in the Prussian Balloon Corps, and nothing can be more clear and exhaustive than the manner in which he treats his subject from Montgolfier to the present day. The dirigible balloon, the flying-machine, the parachute, as they were gradually developed into instruments of warfare are all described by this master balloonist, whose work is illustrated with abundant photographic reproductions. Aerial navigation as a sport and as a means of scientific observation give Captain Hildebrandt a fertile subject not only for historical reminiscence, but also for prophetic forecast, and he looks forward to the day when the dream of Dædalus will become realized and Icarus will pass from one shore to another without risk of giving his name to the sea by which his unsafe instrument of flight suffered him to be submerged. While the author disclaims all intention of writing a technical text, we feel that with that the reader may find instruction as well as amusement in these pages will be fulfilled. We may add that this handsome volume contains over two hundred illustrations.

**Hinchman,** Walter S., and **Gummere,** Francis B. Lives of Great English Writers from Chaucer to Browning. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–569. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

**Hird,** Frank. Victoria, the Woman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–410. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

**Hume,** Fergus. The Sealed Message. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

**Irwin,** Wallace. The Love Sonnets of a Car Conductor. Frontispiece. 12mo. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 50 cents.

**Jenness,** James Freeman. Our Rich Inheritance. 16mo, pp. 35. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 30 cents.

**Jepson,** Edgar. Tangled Wedlock. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: The McClure Co.

**Kerr,** Winfield S. John Sherman—His Life and

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Public Services. 2 vols. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 456, 425. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $4.

**Kreymborg,** Alfred. Love and Life and Other Studies. 12mo, pp. 65. New York: The Grafton Press. $1 net.

**Ladd,** George Trumbull. In Korea with Marquis Ito. 8vo, pp. 477. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

The work is timely, the information fresh and reliable, the style is charming. Dr. Ladd has sensibly separated his own personal experience from what we look upon as the diplomatic aspect of the Japanese occupation—a much vexed question. Hence the book is divided into parts, "personal experiences" and "historical inquiry." The writer had been invited by the Japanese Government to deliver a course of lectures at Tokyo, and afterward spent a number of months in Korea as the guest of the Marquis of Ito, the Japanese administrator of that dependency. No more favorable opportunity could have been afforded any author for arriving at a correct estimate of the political situation and the social and financial condition of the "Hermit Nation." The information given in this volume is first hand and undoubtedly accurate. The resources of Korea, its finance, the educational condition, and the administration of justice are dealt with in a lucid and comprehensive manner. There is much graphic and attractive description of places and paths of travel hitherto unknown to white men here or in Europe, and the book is laid down with a feeling that the clouds have been cleared away from a very interesting and hitherto very obscure passage in contemporaneous history.

**Lees,** Dorothy Nevile. Tuscan Feasts and Tuscan Friends. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–298. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75 net.

**London,** Jack. The Iron Heel. 12mo, pp. xiv–354. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

**Lounsberry,** Alice. The Garden Book for Young People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–290. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

**Mackaye,** Percy. The Scarecrow of The Glass of Truth. A Tragedy of the Ludicrous. 12mo, pp. xv–179. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

**Mahan,** Captain Alfred T., U.S.N. (Retired). From Sail to Steam, Recollections of Naval Life. 8vo, pp. 326. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.25 net.

"So, with a circumlocution which probably convicts me in advance of decisive deficiency as a narrator, I let myself go. I have no model, unless it be the old man sitting in the sun on a summer's day, bringing forth out of his memories things new and old—mostly old." To the sincere simplicity of this avowal Captain Mahan stands fast through the many charming and instructive pages of his book. He has written his professional autobiography, as a sailor and as a literary man. To write a good autobiography, not only an exceptional gift is required, but also a sound and fearless personality. How rare is the combination may be judged by the limited number of good autobiographies. It is impossible to read Captain Mahan's without feeling that he has succeeded to a high degree.

As a contribution to the naval history of the United States, this volume will naturally find its place of authority among the author's other naval studies. In the present instance he begins with an examination of naval conditions before the War of Secession, to quote his own phrase. He characterizes the personnel of the navy; and follows with an account of the vessels. Proceeding, he gives an intimate picture of life and conditions in the Naval Academy from 1850 to 1860. Other chapters treat of his first cruise after graduation; of incidents of war and blockade service; and of various expeditions on the Seven Seas.

The final chapters of the book are devoted to Captain Mahan's literary training and career. Evidently he has been a wide reader, though discriminating. Sea stories, when written by men that knew the sea; dry reports, periodicals, histories, obscure memoirs, all have brought seed to his fertile mind. He makes a fine distinction between Marryat and Cooper as novelists of sea life. His references to Johnson reveal familiarity with Boswell's famous biography. Trollope's story of his literary life he cites with an illumination quite his own; and he enumerates a host of naval critics and historians, some known, some lost in libraries, which shows how thoroughly he prepared himself to write the books which must long remain valuable.

**More,** John W. [Editor] by. Trial of A. J. Monson. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. vii–472. Edinburgh: William Hodge & Co.

**Morris,** Gouverneur. The Footprint and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

**North,** Arthur Walbridge. Introduction by Cyrus C. Adams. The Mother of California. Being an historical sketch of the little known land of Baja California, from the days of Cortez to the present time, depicting the ancient missions therein established, the mines there found, and the physical, social, and political aspects of the country; together with an extensive Bibliography relative to the same. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–169. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $2.

**Ober,** Frederick A. John and Sebastian Cabot. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

**Page,** James Madison, in Collaboration with **Haley,** M. J. The True Story of Andersonville Prison—A Defense of Major Henry Wirz. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.

**Pemberton,** Rev. Joseph H. Roses—Their History, Development, and Cultivation. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxiv–336. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

**Potter,** Cora Brown. The Secrets of Beauty and Mysteries of Health. Being Practical Suggestions for the Right Care of the Person together with a Collection of Valuable Receipts pertaining to Health and Beauty gathered during the Author's Stage Experiences and Travels in all Parts of the World. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xx–253. New York: Paul Elder & Co. $1.75 net.

**Powell,** Frances. Old Dr. Davenant's Money. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

**Putnam,** Ruth. Charles the Bold. 8vo, pp. 484. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Charles the Bold, or rather Charles the Rash, vindicated his right to such a surname by his death before the ranks of Swiss bowmen in 1477. He was one of the men who, up to the time of the first Napoleon, have tried to change the map of Europe, a feat which it has been left for Bismarck in our own time to accomplish. The great duke of Burgundy is a familiar figure in the mind of American students of literature through the writings of John Foster Kirk, who was a member of that brilliant historical school in this country which boasts the names of Prescott, Motley, and Parkman. Kirk's book was published forty years ago and since that date much new material has come to light concerning the antagonist of Louis XI. This material enriches the present sketch, and is judiciously used by Ruth Putnam in what we are obliged to call a brilliant miniature. The interest of this lady's work is much enhanced by diagram and illustration, and altogether the book forms a very worthy addition to the publishers' series, "Heroes of the Nations."

**Qui Êtes-Vous?** 12mo. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

We are glad to see that Paris has at last followed the example of London, New York, and Berlin in producing a practical "Who's Who" or directory of important contemporary names about whom business as well as curiosity demands information. To journalists especially the want of such a book as the present has been a constant inconvenience. As far as we have tested the work it is highly satisfactory, and we confess to heaving a sigh of relief on finding names in it which even the current "Larousse," now being published monthly, takes no notice of. While the work is printed and published in Paris by Delagrave, we have indicated in our heading the New York agent.

**Randall,** James Ryder. Maryland, my Maryland, and Other Poems. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp 180. Baltimore: John Murphy Co.

**Raymond,** George L. The Psychology of Inspiration. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

The title of Dr. Raymond's book would lead one to expect a study of the facts relating to inspiration, whether in the broad sense or as related to the Scriptures, with an attempt to interpret these facts in the light of modern psychology. The main purpose, however, appears more fully in the subtitle, "An Attempt to Distinguish Religious from Scientific Truth and to Harmonize Christianity with Modern Thought." That this is really the main purpose is manifest both from the author's statement in the preface and from the contents of the work.

The author begins his task, after a few pages of Introduction, by discussing the nature of truth. This he supposes to be indicated, first, "by what men seek when they search for it and think that they find when they obtain it," and secondly, "by what men do when receiving and imparting its influence." Six chapters follow, which treat either directly or indirectly that which is apparently the second great theme in the writer's division of his subject, although it is not so stated, viz. "the necessarily suggestive character of inspired or revealed truth." In the next five chapters is described how Christian dogmatism, Christian conscience and conduct, Christian faith, and the unity of religious belief are affected by considering spiritual truth suggestive. The closing chapter shows how other problems are made solvable by this theory.

Therefore, one expecting to find here a thoroughgoing discussion of inspiration from the psychological point of view will be greatly disappointed. Such a book is very much needed, but this work does not satisfy the need. It does, indeed, present much material and suggest many lines of investigation, but its own treatment of the subject can hardly be called anything more than that which it considers to be the main characteristic of revealed truth, viz., suggestive.

The book has much that is valuable in relation both to inspiration and to the harmonizing of scientific and religious thought, but its chief usefulness is likely to be in stirring discussion upon the problems presented.

**Robins,** Elizabeth. Come and Find Me. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 531. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

**Robinson,** John Beverly. Architectural Composition. An Attempt to Order and Phrase Ideas which hitherto have been only Felt by the Instinctive Taste of Designers. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–234. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $2.50 net.

**Russell,** Charles Edward. Thomas Chatterton. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii–289. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

**Saleeby,** C. W. The Conquest of Cancer—A Plan of Campaign. Being an Account of the Principles

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and Practise Hitherto of the Treatment of Malignant Growths by Specific or Cancrotoxic Ferments. 12mo, pp. xxiv–361. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.75 net.

**Sladen,** Douglas. The Secrets of the Vatican. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxvii–505. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5 net.

**Slaughter,** Rev. Philip. The History of Truro Parish in Virginia. Edited with notes and Addenda by Rev. Edward L. Goodwin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. v–164. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50 net.

**Smedley,** Constance. The Daughter—A Love Story. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

**Smyth,** Newman. Passing Protestantism and Coming Catholicism. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Between Protestantism that has largely fulfilled itself and is to pass away, and a new Catholicism that yet tarries on the way, but is surely approaching, Dr. Smith notes as a mediating force the Modernist movement in the Roman Catholic Church. He also sees some signs of promise in the "Federation" schemes among the Protestants themselves. He suggests a revival of the Lambeth articles, which he thinks were never fairly considered, while the Episcopal body which put them forth has never exhibited any useful practise in accordance with these utterances. However, so far as Protestants are concerned, Dr. Smyth intimates that the Episcopal Church is most advantageously situated to begin overtures for a Protestant reunion.

No program is proposed for a reunion of Christendom, and but few hints, and these quite dubious, have been offered. Dr. Smyth evidently is advocating some form of organic unity, but his book does little more than to set forth the desirability of such a unity. The practical difficulties in the way are not largely discussed.

**Snedden,** David S., and **Allen,** William H. School Reports and School Efficiency. 12mo, pp. xi–183. New York. The Macmillan Co.

**Spenser,** Edmund. The Complete Works of. Frontispiece. Riverside edition. 8vo, pp. xxiii–852. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

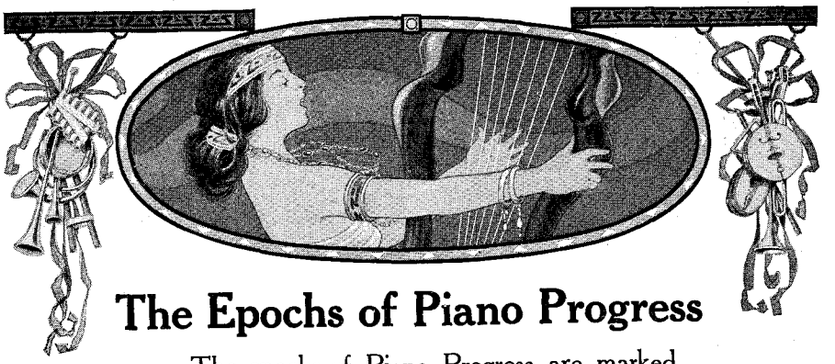
**Swinburne,** Algernon Charles. The Duke of Gandia. 12mo, pp. 57. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

**Tilden,** Samuel J. Letters and Literary Memorials of. Edited by John Bigelow. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 752. New York: Harper & Brothers. $6.

One of the great and puzzling questions in American history during the past century has been why Samuel J. Tilden failed to reach the White House in 1876. Both Northern and Southern Democrats appeared to conspire against the election of a man who was morally and practically the leading figure among his party. Nominated in the St. Louis National Democratic Convention, he received a majority of the popular vote, and according to the final count, came within one vote of a majority of the electoral vote. The country at that moment was in a state which some people thought threatened civil war, and the election of Tilden was claimed by his partisans. He very nobly advised the Democrats to accept the claim of the Republicans and the choice of Rutherford B. Hayes, when it had been confirmed by an Electoral Committee appointed by Congress.

There are many who to this day affirm that the election of Tilden had actually taken place, and important new light has been thrown upon the question in these two volumes which the eminent journalist, diplomatist, and politician, John Bigelow, modestly professes to have edited, altho he has also added much to their value by his original and lucid comment.

He gives several reasons why Tilden failed. In the first place, he was op-

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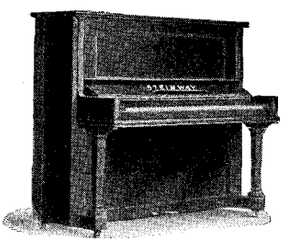

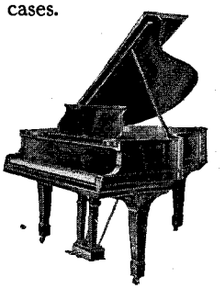

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posed by certain Southern Democrats who saw that such States as Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida would do better and enjoy more freedom from a carpetbag government under the Republican than under a Democratic administration, as Hayes was looked upon as more pacificatory, more onciliating in his views of reconstruction, than the Democratic nominee. At the same time the Northern Democrats led by Abram S. Hewitt imagined that civil war was impending, and they considered it safer to drop their own party nominee than run the risk of bringing on a recrudescence of the secession fury by strengthening the Southern Democrats through the election of their representative in the North.

In the present work Mr. Bigelow prints a memorandum on this matter dictated to George W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, in which the Democratic leader's views are clearly and succinctly stated. He declares that the only safe policy to pursue in such a matter is that followed in the twenty-two Presidential counts from 1793 to 1872. He wished Congress to assert, by formal resolution, the exclusive right of the two Houses, acting concurrently, to count the electoral votes, and to declare what should be considered as such. Six judges, however, were to be appointed to form the Electoral Commission, one of which was to be eliminated from the body by ballot. On this being proposed to Mr. Tilden, he scornfully remarked: "I may lose the Presidency, but I will not raffle for it."

It appears to be implied by the editor of these volumes that had Mr. Tilden's proposal been carried out, the decision as to the election would have been different, as in 1876 the Democrats, while in a minority in the Federal Senate, controlled the House of Representatives. Even the Senate, as Senator Barnum assured Mr. Tilden, would, by a majority vote, have denied the right of the president of the Senate to make the count. He thought that if electoral commissions were to act under one man in deciding who was to be President, the way would be opened for juggling, fraud, and intrigue. It would be a worse than Pretorian guard dictating from the Capitol who should head the government over 40,000,000 people, with a vast treasury, and 10,000 office-holders to be nominated.

**Turley,** Charles. The Playmate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

**Tyrrell,** Rev. Father George. Translated from the Italian. With an Introduction by A. Leslie Lilley. The Program of Modernism. A Reply to the Encyclical of Pius X, *Pascendi Dominici Gregis*, with the text of the Encyclical in an English version. 12mo, pp. xvii–245. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

**Wasson,** George S. Home from Sea. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

**Watt,** Hansard. Myths about Monarchs. 12mo, pp. 93. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

**Watts,** Mary S. The Tenants—An Episode of the '80s. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: The McClure Co.

**Wheelock,** Elizabeth M. Stories of Wagner Operas Told for Children. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 207. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

**Whiting,** Lilian. Lilies of Eternal Peace. 12mo, pp. 40. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

**Who Is Who in Insurance.** An International Biographical Dictionary and Year-Book. 8vo, pp 730. New York: Singer Co.

**Wood,** Eugene. Folks Back Home. 12mo. New York: McClure Co. $1.50.


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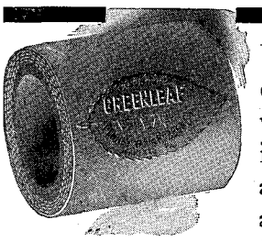


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## CURRENT POETRY

### The Lilac.

By Walter Prichard Eaton.

The scent of lilac in the air
Hath made him drag his steps and pause;
Whence comes this scent within the Square,
Where endless dusty traffic roars?
A push-cart stands beside the curb,
With fragrant blossoms laden high;
Speak low, nor stare, lest we disturb
His sudden reverie!

He sees us not, nor heeds the din
Of clanging car and scuffling throng;
His eyes see fairer sights within,
And memory hears the robin's song
As once it trilled against the day,
And shook his slumber in a room
Where drifted with the breath of May
The lilac's sweet perfume.

The heart of boyhood in him stirs;
The wonder of the morning skies,
Of sunset gold behind the firs,
Is kindled in his dreaming eyes:
How far off is this sordid place,
As turning from our sight away
He crushes to his hungry face
A purple lilac spray.

—*American Magazine* (May).

### The Dark Hour in the Wilderness.

By Althea Gyles.

I lay my face on barren sands;
The thirsty sands drink up my tears,
My tribute to the desert lands
Where I have wandered years and years!

Insatiate sands, the whole world's flood
Of tears but leaves you thirsting still.
O could you drink of my life's blood
Your heart and mine had had their will.

Love holds the trembling mortal heart
Within the shelter of his hands,
And will not let its Dream depart
For all the drought of desert lands.

—*The Saturday Review* (London, April).


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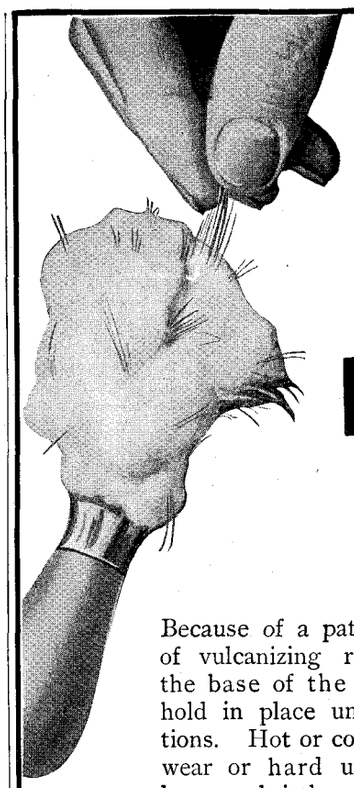

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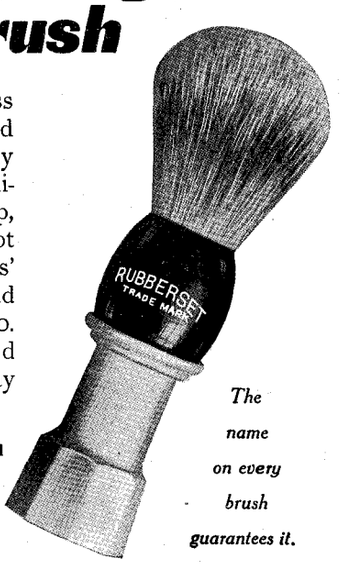


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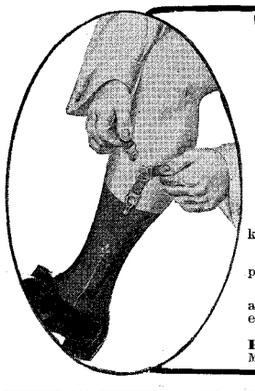

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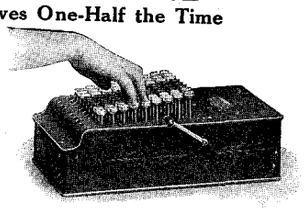

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*'Yr Hufen Melyn'* (*'The Yellow Cream'*).

TRANSLATED BY ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

The winter through
I loved her true,
But tarried;
Till, when the blossom laughed upon the boughs,
In shadow cool
Her milking stool
I carried,
While Gwen went calling, calling home the cows.
Then as they ran
Around her can
In riot,
I hooshed them, hooshed them all into the shed—
With buck and bellow, black and yellow, dun and sallow, white and red—
On litter good
To chew the cud
In quiet,
Then to the milking each in turn be led.

Her touch of silk
Had eased of milk
Each udder;
Yet beating, beating on in wild unrest,
My heart of doubt—
A boat without
A rudder—
Still rode the sighing billow of my breast;
Till Gwen, her eyes
With soft surprize
Upturning,
Read all the trouble written in mine own,
And lucky fellow, lucky fellow, lucky fellow that I'd grown—
Her pride forsook,
Gave back my look
Of yearning,
Then, brightly blushing, from my arms had flown!

—*The Atheneum* (London, April 11).

---

### The Soul of the House.

BY BURGES JOHNSON.

Locust timbers, brick and stones
Are its bones;
And I saw them wrought together
In the keen autumnal weather,
Joint by joint and bone by bone to fit a plan,
As sages build of fossil forms some unremembered man.

Lath and shingle for a skin
Clad it in;
And it took on form and feature
As of some familiar creature,
Standing silently in dull, repellent guise,
And soullessly it looked on me from staring window-eyes.

My own soul-seed, deep in earth
At my birth
Lay as lifeless and as hidden,
By the sun and rain unbidden,
Until Love has fed it smiles and tears and toil,—
Then green and gracious buds of it came forcing through the soil.

So my house there reared its head,
Cold and dead,
With a chill to linger always,—
Till Love breathed along its hallways,
Laughed and wept there, toiled and dreamt there in the gloam;
Now those window-eyes are brimming with the wakened soul of Home.

—*Harper's Magazine* (May).


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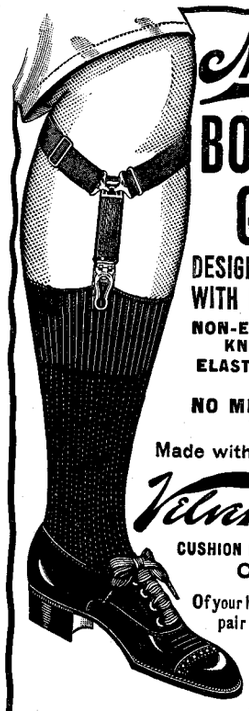

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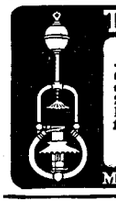

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## PERSONAL

**Maxim's House an Arsenal.**—Hudson Maxim, the inventor of smokeless powder, has his home on St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, decorated in a most original style. The house fairly bristles with miniature cannon, pistols, and guns. A writer in the New York *Press*, who describes this unique decorative idea in detail, says:

There are guns to the right of you as you enter, guns to the left of you, and giant cartridges lying prone upon brackets built of a size to hold them. The andirons in this room are large upright cartridges guarding a fire of gas logs, whose extra and unneeded heat is dispersed, by means of a contrivance invented by Mr. Maxim, in steamless steam. The paper-weights on the writing-table in this room are composed of cannon about two inches long.

The beautiful bust of Mrs. Maxim, by Partridge, and placed in the drawing-room, is protected by a large horse pistol. It also is further protected by a smaller gun, which lies directly upon the pedestal on which it stands. Still larger guns flank the bust of Mr. Maxim in bronze in the opposite corner. Mr. Maxim has taken especial precaution in the matter of guarding his own original poems illustrated by William Oberhardt. These have about them a rare collection of artillery, consisting of shotguns, horse pistols, cannon, and cartridges, large, small, and intermediate. Tho no smokeless powder is perceptible in any of the rooms, the visitor is confronted at once upon entering the music-room by a glittering cannon which is much larger than the rest. The inventor has thoughtfully provided this cannon for a special purpose. As a matter of fact, it is by this gun that those who recite poems, original or otherwise, stand on those Sunday evenings given up to his entertainments, to which invitations are much sought after.

Many high-brows have stood by this gun. As to the piano—that has been deftly converted into a small but formidable arsenal, so much so that the ancient adage of "Don't shoot the pianist—he is doing his best!" has thus been rendered entirely unnecessary. Many pianists, known and unknown, and it may be said here that unknown pianists have become known at these entertainments, perhaps because of the guns, have played there fearlessly, particularly as it also is covered by the cannon which confronts one upon entering the room.

However, there is this to be said of the character


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"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look—'like a new saddle.'

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years. I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like it in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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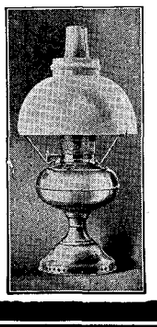

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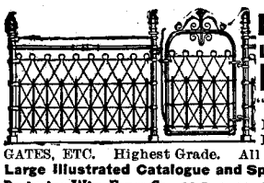

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of the program, which follows upon the elaborate dinner in the dining-room down-stairs, practically the only gunless room in the house: it is of such a nature that not one who has sat by listening has ever been heard to express the wish, no matter who stands by or behind them, that the guns would go off.

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**Humbled.**—TEACHER—"You have named all domestic animals save one. It has bristly hair, it is grimy, likes dirt, and is fond of mud. Well, Tom?"

TOM (shamefacedly)—"That's me."—*Chicago Tribune.*

**A Bad Blunder.**—"Fanny has given notice."

"Why?"

"She says you spoke in a brutal manner to her on the telephone yesterday."

"Yesterday? I thought I was speaking to you."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

**Money Talks.**—SMAWLEY—"Do you believe that money talks?"

ARDUPP—"You bet I do. I no sooner get my hands on a dollar than it says 'Good-by.'"—*Chicago News.*

**He Understood.**—"I have often marveled at your brilliancy, your aptness at repartee, your"—

"If it's more than five dollars, old man, I can't do a thing for you. I'm nearly broke myself."—*Houston Post.*

**Correct.**—When Theodore Roosevelt was Police Commissioner in New York, he asked an applicant for a position on the force:

"If you were ordered to disperse a mob what would you do?"

"Pass around the hat, sir," was the reply.—*Catholic News.*

**Cruel.**—"There," said Rimer, in conclusion, "clever idea, isn't it? I thought I'd work it up into a ballad." "Why not a quatrain?" suggested Crittick. "Oh, that's too short." "I don't believe any editor would think so."—*Philadelphia Press.*

**In Line.**—SUITOR—"Your daughter, sir—well, er—that is—she told me to come to you—she says you"—

PATER—"Quite so—I understand. Let's see, are you Mr. Bronson or Mr. Wibbles?"

SUITOR—"Why, I'm Mr. Hotchkiss!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

**Ambiguous.**—MISS CHELLUS—"Did he like the duets we sang?"

MISS BYRD—"I can't decide from what he said."

MISS CHELLUS—"Oh, I suppose you think he liked your voice best."

MISS BYRD—"Well, really, I don't know exactly what he meant. He said I sang well, but that you were better still."—*Philadelphia Press.*


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**Extremes.**—"Briggs says he spends most of his time at home in the kitchen."

"I wonder why?"

"I believe he said his wife was a 'parlor Socialist.'"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

**A Noble Boy.**—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"Did you ever forgive an enemy?"

TOMMY TUFFNUT—"Wunct."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?"

TOMMY TUFFNUT—"He wuz bigger dan me."—*Philadelphia Record.*

**He Helped.**—"You're the whole cheese with sis."

"Why do you say that, son?" inquired the gentleman caller.

"Sis gin me a nickel to."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

**Not Full Weight.**—SMALL ELEANOR—"Papa, have you paid the doctor for the new baby yet?"

PAPA—"No, dear. Why do you ask?"

SMALL ELEANOR—"'Cause if he charges full price I wouldn't pay it. It ain't near as big as the one he left next door."—*Chicago News.*

**Disgraceful.**—SMALL BOY (at the circus, sternly, to his grandfather)—"Don't laugh like that, grandpapa; people will think this is the first time you've ever been in a place of amusement."—*Tit-Bits.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign.

April 18.—Orders are issued at Rome for an Italian naval demonstration in Turkish waters, and the Duke of Abruzzi is ordered into active service.

April 19.—All plans are completed for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Quebec in July.

April 20.—Turkey grants the Italian demands and orders for the departure of the fleet are countermanded.

April 21.—It is reported that an American warship will be sent to Venezuelan waters to carry Minister Russell's dispatches.

The Haytian legislature opens at Port-au-Prince, thousands of troops occupying the streets.

Persian brigands who attempted to wipe out the Russian forces in the region near Belesuvar are driven back with heavy losses.

April 22.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman dies at his residence in Downing Street, London.

April 23.—General N. P. Linevitch, formerly commander of the Russian army in Manchuria, dies at St. Petersburg.

### Domestic.

GENERAL.

April 18.—More than 100,000 persons line the shore to greet the arrival of the battle-ship fleet in San Pedro Harbor, twenty-two miles from Los Angeles.

April 23.—Three persons are killed and many houses are destroyed by a tornado in Cumming and Thurston Counties, Nebraska.

Governor Hughes calls an extraordinary session of the New York State Legislature, to begin on May 11.

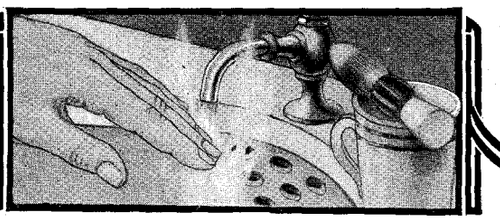
WASHINGTON.

April 17.—The bill providing that injunctions against enforcement of State laws can be issued only by two out of three Federal judges is passed by the Senate.

April 18.—The House passes the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

April 20.—President Roosevelt thanks the British Government for the invitation to the fleet to visit England on its return trip to the Atlantic and states his regrets that the warships can touch only at Mediterranean ports.

April 21.—Speaker Cannon's resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged paper trust is adopted by the House.

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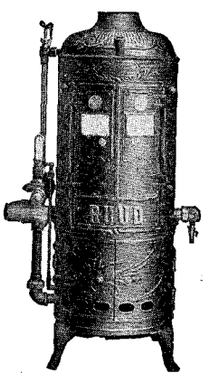

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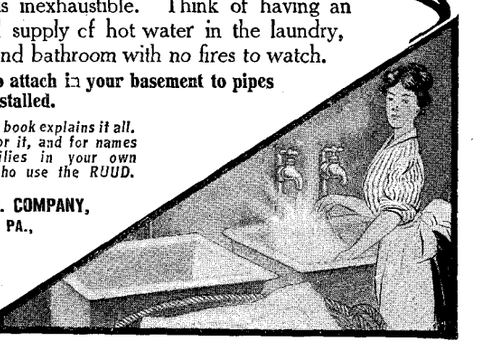

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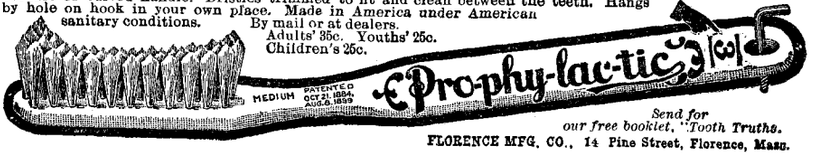


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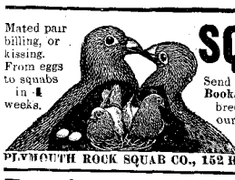

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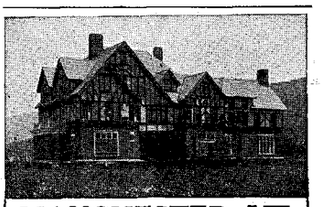

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